

MOTON'S STORY OF TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL RIOT OUT AT LAST

**Ku Klux Planned To Blow
Up School Unless He
Yielded**

**K. K. K. DEMANDED A
WHITE PERSONNEL**

**Dr. Moton's Life Threaten-
ed. Didn't Answer Phone
For 4 Months**

The story of Dr. R. R. Moton's heroism at Tuskegee, Ala. Institute has been made public—*Ala. American*—years after the Ku Klux threatened his life and hinted at blowing up the school. *5-15-26*

Revelation of the Klan demonstration before the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee and its demands for a white personnel including even white nurses and laborers, created a stir thruout the country two years ago, but the story behind the scene has not been made public in the minutes of the 25th annual session of the Business League held in Chicago in August, 1924.

The narrative in Dr. Moton's own words details how a delegation in his own office threatened his life, hinted at blowing up all Tuskegee Institute unless he signed a document addressed to the President of the United States, declaring that he (Dr. Moton) favored a white personnel for Tuskegee Hospital.

Dr. Moton said in part:

"The hospital was to have

opened last May a year ago with all white people, even to nurses, on land given by Tuskegee Institute, built by the federal government; it was to have been opened on the first of last May a year ago with an entire white personnel; and the Bureau gave out to the Press this statement: That no Negro should hold a position at that hospital above that of labor. I don't know whether you saw it in the daily papers or not. I saw it in at least three. Well, the hospital didn't open, at least not the first of May; and it never had an entire white personnel and now it has an entire colored personnel. (Applause.)

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MORE MOTON

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Confidential

"I am going to say this. This is in strictest confidence; don't put this down (referring to reporter) (Laughter). Inasmuch as this question is up I just wanted to say this. I haven't done at Tuskegee anything that any other self-respecting intelligent Negro man or woman would do. (Applause) They came into my office on at least a dozen occasions committees of white people from the town. There was one very serious meeting. (This I don't want you to put down, meaning the reporter) It won't do any good; it may have been a good news story a year ago but not now; it's dead matter. The committee came into my office. I don't know whether any were Ku Klux or not. They were a committee of the leading citizens of the community. No, I'm ahead.

Petition

"I was told, 'You are going to receive a delegation from a committee of the leading citizens of this county to bring to you a petition. You must sign it that under no circumstances should there be any Negro physicians and nurses at the Tuskegee Hospital.'

"That committee came, and where on earth they got so many of my pictures with numerous markings and all sorts of things on them—the Department of Justice has some of them. Mr. Howard can tell you where they got them. I don't know. Pretty good photographs, too; looked like me. (Laughter)

"And I wasn't feeling very good naturally; that committee of 12 or 15 people—all white men in the community; one a member of the legislature. We argued for 3 hours. I sat at my desk with my elbows on my

desk. They sat around me. I keep the office furniture that was used by our friend, Dr. Washington; some how or other I get inspiration in using that desk. And I sat there and all sorts of things were said to me; all sorts of arguments.

"One man said Booker Washington gave 35 years of his life to build up this school and you are going to, because you are stubborn, refusing to sign a little paper here, you are going to have it all blown up in 24 hours. Another man said, 'You understand we have the legislature, we make the laws, we have the judges, the sheriffs, the jails; we have the hardware stores, the arms. One man said, A thousand men told me, called up this morning and said, 'we will be over at an hour's notice and wipe out the whole (blank) institution if things are not going the way you want them to go.' Your life is in our hands.

"I said, Gentlemen, I would be sorry to have anything happen to Tuskegee Institute. I would hate terribly to have anything happen to it, but so far as I am concerned—you say my life is in your hands—I agree with you; you have all those things; you can take my life or anything. I haven't a gun in my pocket or anywhere else. I have a shot gun but Mr. Foster has it down in the Commissary. You can wipe me out; you can take my life, gentlemen, but you can't take my character. (Applause.)

Sooner the Better

"And I said, If Negroes who are educated and trained for service along all lines can't serve their own people and can't serve in that hospital on land given by a Negro school for Negro soldiers by the federal government; if they can't practice in that hospital, then you might as well wipe out Tuskegee Institute and every other Negro school and institution in the world. (Applause.) The sooner you do it the better.

"So far as I am concerned, gentlemen, I have only one life to give, but I would give a dozen for this cause; and Tuskegee is the best school; the work that Booker Washington began is the best work for you to destroy. If I did that I would be deceiving my people and my country. I don't care if that hospital did cost around three million dollars and I don't care if the budget is around 8 or 9 hundred thousand a year, it's a Negro hospital and for Negroes and if Negroes can't run it, if they can be found and I know they can be found to do it, gentlemen, as far as I'm concerned you can wipe out the hospital and the school and Moton. (Applause.)

Hot Fight

"And from that day the fight was on, on hot. I never swerved; I didn't talk. I talked only to President Harding, Christian, Gen. Hines and a few of my intimate friends who were with me. I couldn't write to my friends. I didn't dare do it. And there were times, I tell you, when death for me would have been a sweet, blessed relief. If it would help the cause if I should be taken, I was rather glad to go.

"My wife said a committee of Southern men called to see her and said: 'Your husband is making a fool of himself; he is wiping out this school and putting his own life away because he refused to do the thing that we have asked him to do. She said: 'My husband isn't going to do it, and I'm not going to ask him to do it and if he dies, I and his children will know he died a martyr to a good cause (applause) and I will die with him.' And that's her spirit. (Applause.)

Nobody Scared

"And I want to tell you another thing: If anybody thinks that any worker—and by the way we have 250 teachers at Tuskegee—if you think anybody was scared on the grounds of Tuskegee during that entire time, you don't know us. Nobody was scared and they stood back of me to a man and a woman. (Applause.) And I want to tell you another thing. In that audience that morning there were three men; I thought they were my friends. I didn't know then. I didn't trust anybody much. A few hours afterwards the telephone rang and I was at luncheon. I wasn't eating much, I tell you. (Laughter.)

"My wife went to the telephone. During four or five months I didn't answer the telephone. She said, 'Mr. Blank is calling.' Are you sure?

"Yes. I went to the phone and it was one of my town friends—Southern man, born in Macon county, ex-sheriff of the county. Mr. Webb knew him as a boy.

Wanted Him White

"He said, 'Dr. Moton, I would like to have a white man at the head of that hospital but you impressed us so this morning that if anything happens I know of 25 white men who are going to protect you and your school with their lives.' (Applause.)

"A mob was trying to get under way and he gave me the names of the leaders of this mob. I want to tell you this, this is in the family, our white

friends in that town were very much embarrassed. Two men said to me; one of them said to me: 'Doctor Moton, I would give \$25,000 today if you could be a white man for 24 hours. That's all I want. Just 24 hours. We haven't got the courage yet to fight for a man, even though he is right, because he is black and it's a shame and a disgrace.' And there were three or four with him and they stood and wept like children."

BRILLIANT EXERCISE AT T. C. I. HOSPITAL; ADAMS IS HEARD IN PLEASING ADDRESS, FIVE RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

By Staff Reporter

T. C. I. HOSPITAL, FAIRFIELD, Ala., May 13.—One of the most impressive graduating exercises ever witnessed by your correspondent was the exercise Thursday night when five colored girls graduated from the Nurse Training Department of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company Hospital here. A unique program was rendered when Dr. J. W. Goodgame of the South Avenue Baptist Church, was in charge of the devotional exercises, and in his remarks he explained briefly the appreciation of the colored people for the opportunities offered by the Tennessee Company through its several departments. Dr. Goodgame prayed a fervent prayer, which was followed by a chorus by the school.

An address by Mr. E. D. Colburne on "Efficiency and Will Power" aroused much comment from the audience. A solo was rendered by Miss Emma Echols and an essay on the subject, "My Impressions of the Training School," by Miss Naomi Crawford.

Dr. Lloyd Noland presided during the exercises and Oscar W. Adams, editor of The Birmingham Reporter, delivered the graduating address. After thanking the teachers of the T. C. I. Company and Dr. Noland for the painstaking interest they had exercised in the welfare and training of colored girls, Mr. Adams spoke of the worth of the Tennessee Company to the Race, to the state, to the country generally, and how much the colored Race was blessed because of the presence of such a wonderful and helpful institution. He said in part:

"There is no opportunity for service that gives me more genuine pleasure than this one. Perhaps I might speak to larger crowds and on occasions that may seem more conspicuous for their importance, but to me this is one of more significance because of the far-reaching effect of this company's activities and the various means by which it enters the life of its employees, performing social as well as physical feats.

"It has been said that corporations are without heart and soul, but if I

had the slightest notion that such an assertion were true, with this picture and with this spirit of altruism and social uplift such as is presented to me here tonight, the statement would vanish for all time to come. I feel to congratulate ourselves for having come from where we did to the place where we are. It has been done largely through the interest of friends and because of our own fitness and ability to seize an opportunity when offered. Young women, I ask for you and for the Race generally only a chance, a chance on the broad battlefield of life, a chance that is given decent humanity, the chance of a man, the chance of a woman. This you have, this you have made good of; it is with you now as to what will become of the training, the teaching and the sacrifices made by you and for you by others.

"The T. C. I. Company demonstrates its interests in the welfare of its employees in a most magnanimous way. There is hardly a phase of the life of a laborer for which it does not make provision. Those provisions surpass those of public and private institutions in their equipment, their thoroughness and management. This hospital is a fine example of what a corporation may do to prove its right to a place in public esteem. It is a fine demonstration of how it may serve the public beyond its physical and commercial activities. It is one of the points at which virtue goes out from it into the lives of the people not connected with its activities.

"I am concerned in service, acceptable service. Your mission should be service, a complete and everyday service. The great object in life is to help someone and learn how to live on earth. Sometimes I think we are over-rushed in our efforts to get to Heaven. I think the greatest guarantee of that holy place is to make some expression of it where we are.

"There is no line of work in which more good can be done for our people than in public and private health activities. Health conditions among colored people are demanding skilled workers. It is only through the aid of trained people that these conditions can be made better.

"The race needs you, young women; the state needs you, the nation needs you. There is a place waiting for everyone, but these need you fit, ready and willing to serve humanity; not only for your pleasure, but that others may be made happy.

"The best education comes out of the largest contact with projects where the problems find their best solution. Every phase of welfare work covered by this program is noted for the system and thoroughness that cause an observer to wonder about the power that propels it. Efficiency is not the measure of what one knows, but the ratio of accomplishment on what one does as compared with what she is able to do. It is doing your best.

"Let me again congratulate you upon what I consider a remarkable achievement and bid you Godspeed for greater and more noble work as you meet the vexing problems of the world. You may not have all you desire; it may not come in a lifetime, but I charge you to take what you have and get what you want."

Dr. Noland delivered diplomas to Misses Alma Jordan, Wyoming Johnson, Louise Pope, Naomi Crawford and Rosetta Hickman.

A COMPANY WITH A HEART AND THE T. C. I. HOSPITAL

The Nurse Training Department of the T. C. I. Hospital, at Fairfield, graduated five colored nurses Thursday night, May 13.

We doubt that the public can appreciate just how far and in how many ways this company enters the life and contributes to the solution of this community's problems. To understand its potent significance and the far-reaching effects of the virtue going out from its many units, one must study its organic structure to discover the pulsating heart from which its vibrant life emanates.

The allusion to corporations as being heartless bodies seems to find no coincidence in the thought of those who know the policy and have contact with the activities of the T. C. I. Company. Here is a company with a heart, a real pulsating heart. Whether that heart is in New York or in Birmingham, it does not matter so much since, wherever it is, it is strong enough to distribute its benevolence to the utmost bounds of a great body.

Perhaps, if there were as much heart in some other, even larger, bodies as there is in this, the practice of justice would be a more certain hope of the slaves who toil and suffer under systems where prejudice and commercial greed combine to make life miserable.

These young women have had contact with the best afforded in the application of science and trained personnel. The very best technique, the very latest models, and the very highest efficiency in everything contributes to their training. The educational opportunities in this as in other units of the company's welfare activities are surpassingly superior. Therefore, they become one of the forceful and effective points of contact between the company and the people and prove to be one of the channels through which the virtues of a great heart circulate.

There is the certainty that the high officials of this company realize that its activities must be educational and social as well as commercial and that its place in the public esteem is as secure as its profits and as essential as its various physical units. It is equally as certain that a great and masterful mind presides over the destiny of both its welfare and commercial interests and that Mr. George Gordon Crawford, president of the company, and its guiding genius, is a benefactor in more than one way. Perhaps, he himself would be the last to expect a mention of the social and civic influence of his company's policy, but the fact that he has scoured the continent to obtain the highest type of specialists to put the ideas of the company through has but one meaning, namely, the highest efficiency for the company, the largest service from it to those whom it serves, and the largest service from those who serve it in return.

It is a high plane of mutual service between capital and labor. It is as unusual in large corporations as it is significant in this one.

Dr. Lloyd Noland, chief in charge of the T. C. I. Hospital, eminent for skill and outstanding professional achievement on two continents, vouches for the preparation of these graduate nurses and sends them out to do among our people the much needed service for which their training fits them. The fact that we can assume to say comparatively as much for the entire personnel directing the various welfare activities is a noteworthy evidence of acknowledged merit on which the high public confidence and esteem finds its basis for universal extension. This company deserves the very best quality of labor; it gets it. It deserves the very highest place in the public esteem and confidence; it has that. It deserves the most reasonable profits; it gets that. It gets what it deserves because it gives what it gets. It gets all this because its heart is big enough, strong enough, constant enough, and unselfish enough to feed the thrills of vibrant life through the channels of an almost perfect system to the utmost parts of a great body.

Hospitals-1926

Alabama

DR. WARD HAS NEVER HAD A CHANCE

In the language of the street, permit us to say that the real "LOW DOWN" of the situation at the Government Hospital at Tuskegee, is Major Ward, the Commanding officer has never had a man's chance to make good. The Veterans' Bureau has never encouraged him to feel that it was one hundred per cent behind him, in the administration of hospital affairs. If the Major is a human being he must have felt, and still feels, that he is under surveillance, and that many of his subordinates are self-appointed spies, equal with him in standing before the Bureau.

Envroned as he is, he cannot escape the embarrassment of a divided authority. The hospital like the Bureau, it cannot be run by spies within the portals, and inspectors outside, working in unison.

Too much investigation and inspection is just as hurtful as no inspection and investigation. Every time the hospital is inspected upon the complaint of an underling, discipline is impaired and the superior officer's usefulness is weakened in the mind of the inferior officer, and insubordination is encouraged. **3-25-26**

The impression is growing in the minds of the race, that there is a well organized effort in the making, to cause Colonel Ward's administration to fail, in order to discredit the race as an administrative force in our Government. And it is growing more apparent every day, that there are members of the Colonel's staff who ought to be loyal to him by every rule of the game, who are parties to the crime, traitors to the race, and disloyal to the Government.

Our information is, that there are twenty World War Veteran hospitals, more or less, in the United States, and that only one of them is controlled by a Negro staff, or personnel. This being true the Colored people of the country are not going to accept the indictment without vigorous and undivided protest, that the Tuskegee Unit is a failure under Negro management.

If it fails, as it may, we are not going to accept the responsibility for the failure. We are going to place the responsibility where it belongs; upon the shoulders of the investigators, who spend more time with subordinates when investigating, than they do with superiors who are responsible for the management.

Second. We are going to place it at the feet of the spies within who spend more time framing petty charges against the Commanding officer, than they do in performing their duties.

Third. The lack on the part of the Bureau to give the Commanding officer one hundred per cent support.

Why should subordinates assume the position of supervising their superiors, by filing charges against them with the Bureau, if they do not receive encouragement from somewhere, or out of their greed for graft?

If Doctor Ward fails, it will be no test of the Negro ability to control an ordinary hospital. The people will largely see the failure as the consummation of the original plot of the white man to keep a Negro personnel out of the control of the hospital, aided and abetted by crooked subordinates on the inside, who hope to fatten on graft when the crash comes.

The hospital is a military unit of the Government, and military rules should control the institution. The Bureau should have Colonel Ward understand that he is the Commander in fact, as well as in name, and that it is one hundred per cent at his back. That there is no divided authority, or responsibility. That the responsibility is

his, and that the Bureau would hold him to a strict accountability for the management. He should be clothed with power to suspend and discipline, pending investigation. Every subordinate should be shown his place, and told to stay in it under penalty of discipline.

There will be no peace at the hospital until a rigorous military rule is applied with an iron hand. In the army nothing brings obedience but the fear of punishment. How can the Bureau expect discipline at the Tuskegee Unit when the subordinates in the basement can keep the Colonel in the office continually answering charges fifty count long, and alleging such petty offences as putting a gallon of gasoline from the Government reservation in his personal automobile; as using waste lumber about the grounds to build shelter to protect members of the staff automobiles from bad weather, when each of the staff are using their own Automobiles for the purpose of transacting the Government's business?

What can be the motive of the man in the basement for preferring charges against the man in the office? The Bureau at Washington might cut out these nuisances by putting subordinates in their place and save the Government's money that is wasted in useless investigation in which no definite action is taken. Isn't it ridiculous in the eyes of an unbiased public opinion that an army officer who has reached the rank of Colonel for services rendered his country must be harassed by subordinates who never smelt powder, or done anything for the Government, but annoy its officers, and to disorganize discipline. Everytime the Bureau entertains charges filed by subordinates, in the mind of the subordinate, he becomes an equal of the superior, and uses his arrogance for no other purpose than to intimidate his superior.

It took the whole race to put the Negro personnel at the hospital over white prejudice, and it is going to take the whole race to keep a Negro personnel at the hospital, over the connivance of white prejudice reinforced by Negro traitors and spies. The fight is not Colonel Ward's fight alone, it is a race fight, and the race accepts the challenge.

FUSSING AGAIN

If we are to believe reports coming out of the South, it is very evident that all is not well at our now famous Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital. We are hearing of internal jealousies among the personnel and removals and dismissals are predicted in almost every quarter. Just what will be done probably depends upon what an honest investigation may disclose.

Regardless of the personal jealousies of our doctors and officers in charge at the Veterans' Hospital, it must be remembered that they are there to serve the Government and the inmates and not themselves. If we are correctly informed, there appears to be sufficient unrest at the Hospital to warrant some of the reports now in circulation. Just enough unsavory gossip has been released to justify a renewal of the attack which was made at the time a Negro personnel was urged upon the President of the United States. We recall how strenuously the Southerners objected to a Negro personnel. We are reminded that our Southern critics charged that the hospital could not be operated efficiently with an entirely colored personnel. Inefficiency was charged. Lack of discipline was predicted. Graft was even intimated and we remember definitely what an effort it was to have the Veterans' Hospital finally opened with a colored personnel.

We recommend a cessation of the gossip. We hope the fussing will cease; that petty jealousy will be relegated to the rear and that the inmates and the Government may have the service intended by those who fought so hard to establish the institution.

In a few short years we are listening to rumors that sound so much like the predictions made when we were trying to induce the President to give us a Negro personnel at the Hospital. If internal strife has arisen, inefficiency will naturally follow. If there is jealousy among those entrusted with the administration of the Hospital, inefficiency will follow. If there is dishonesty among those entrusted with authority, inefficiency will follow and perhaps some scandal. We do not believe that the whisperings concerning the Veterans' Hospital are to be given too serious consideration just now. We fully appreciate how the displeasure of those who cannot dictate to the management. We can appreciate how the outside world can become displeased with the management when certain recommendations for appointments are not made. These and other causes may be the source of much of the gossip we hear about our Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee.

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Vets' Bureau

Washington—Expose by Melvin Chisum, secretary of the Negro Press Association, concerning the activities of W. L. Jones, chief engineer at the Tuskegee Hospital their has led the Veterans Bureau to hold hearings.

Jones, ordered to resign has refused and was represented by John T. Risher, as counsel. Risher is said to be connected with the office of Perry Howard.

Tuskegee Hospital authorities are eager for Jones case to be settled and for the Veterans Bureau to take final action. Melvin Chisum said today it looked to him as if the Bureau is dillying with the case in an effort to discredit the administration of Major Ward Hospital head, an dto place a black mark against a colored personnel.

WHOSE WORK ARE THEY DOING?

Why are Melvin J. Chisum and A. L. Holsey interested in the dismissal of W. L. Jones, chief engineer at the United States hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama?

What institution or persons, is or are providing the necessary funds for Chisum and Holsey to remain in Washington, entertain lavishly and lobby against the restoration of Jones to duty?

Who provided the funds for the publication of a pamphlet reporting to be a faithful narrative of the facts in the controversy between Dr. H. Ward, medical officer in charge of the Tuskegee hospital, and Jones?

Who hired Chisum to visit Tuskegee, work himself into the confidence of Jones and then violate that confidence by the filing of charges with the Veterans Bureau resulting in the suspension of Jones from duty?

The public will not be misled by the subterfuge that the activities of Chisum are in the interest of an all-Negro personnel at the Tuskegee hospital.

His history affords too many of the characteristics of "hustlerati" to warrant unreserved confidence in his statements. He is known as a propagandist par excellence. Holsey's close association with him at this time gives rise to the question as to why?

CHISM DERIDES JONES IN VETS HOSPITAL CASE

The Veterans Bureau has not yet taken action in the case of W. L. Jones, chief engineer at the United States Hospital for disabled veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., who declined to resign by request of bureau officials.

Mr. Jones has been under suspension since October 12, 1925. He was suspended upon charges made by Melvin J. Chisum, field secretary of the National Negro Press Association, following a visit to the Tuskegee hospital. Mr. Chisum charged him with disloyalty to the hospital administration and conspiring to bring about the removal of Dr. J. H. Ward, medical officer in charge of the hospital.

On February 11, last, Mr. Jones was requested to submit his resignation. Under date of February 26, last, he advised General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, that he could not comply with the demand for his resignation. Since then the Veterans Bureau has taken no action in the case.

The vacillation on the part of the Veterans Bureau brought forth from Mr. Chisum, who has been in the city with A. L. Holsey, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, the assertion that there are individuals in the Veterans Bureau who are in sympathy with Mr. Jones and "are using their positions in the Bureau to discredit the administration of the hospital by Negroes. For such bureau officials," Mr. Chisum said, "the plots and schemes of Jones and his associates are a constant source of material."

Chisum Derides Jones

Mr. Chisum in his statement with regard to the Tuskegee hospital situation also denounced Mr. Jones as a real "Emperor Jones." He said:

"I have been reluctant to expose to public gaze the sinister character of Jones in the hope that he would quietly resign and leave Tuskegee. My reason for making public the report at this time is because he threatens, in order to try to save himself, to destroy innocent friends of the Tuskegee hospital and has contrived with the aid of certain unscrupulous persons to prepare and disseminate false and exaggerated statements to carry out his scheme.

"Jones is in every way the counterpart of 'Emperor Jones.' Today he is a broken, pathetic figure, pursued by the 'tom-toms' of wickedness and de-

feated schemes. Blindly, foolishly, he has stumbled over the trail from Boley to Tuskegee, and as these lines are written he is in Washington. In desperation he flees vainly from himself, momentarily expecting that fatal 'silver bullet' of truth which will destroy him. Fear, the relentless tribunal of the soul pursues him by day and torments him through sleepless nights.

"The helpless, hunted look which he wears tells the inevitable story of the man of fettered faith in greed and malice who awakes too late to find that the struggle against right is futile and hopeless in the end."

CLINIC FOR NEGRO SCHOOL IN PROGRESS

Eighty-Seven Physicians and Surgeons, 200 Patients, 50 Operations

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 15.—Special to The Advertiser.—Eighty-seven physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country and 200 patients have registered for the 15th anniversary meeting of the John A. Andrew clinic which the John A. Andrew Clinical society is conducting here this week. This, according to Dr. H. Reginald Smith of Chicago, president of the society, is the largest attendance the clinic has yet had and promises to be the most successful in a medical and surgical sense.

During the first three days of the clinic over 50 operations, major and minor, were performed and a number of scientific papers read. Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and consulting surgeon general of the New York Ophthalmic hospital, performed interesting and unusual thyroid and abdominal operations. Clinics on diseases of the heart and kidney were conducted by Dr. J. H. Means of the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston. Dr. C. V. Roman of the Meberry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. M. C. Dumas of Freedman's hospital, Washington, D. C., headed the clinics of the eye, nose, ear and throat diseases. Demonstrations in general surgery were performed by Drs. Roscoe Giles of Chicago, W. J. Mixter of the Massachusetts General hospital, P. M. Murray of New York City and H. D. Howe of the Dixie hospital, Hampton, Va.

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of the school of public health, Howard University, Washington, lectured to the student body Tuesday night on public health measures urging them not to forget their obligation to members of their race less fortunate than they. Others who addressed the students were Drs. Crump, Roman, Dumas, Howe, Carl G. Robers of Chicago, president-elect of the National Medical association and Dr. Clyde Donnell of Durham N. C., general secretary of the National Medical association.

A class of pre-medical students from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., attended sessions of the clinic on Wednesday morning. The clinical program was arranged by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of Tuskegee Institute.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY AT THE TUSK. HOSPITAL

General Hines Says Colored Personnel Is There To Stay

JONES AND NELSON CASES UP TODAY

Decision Expected This Week On Insubordinate Charges

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, in a statement Monday, asserted that there would be any change in the policy of operating the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala.

It has been charged that certain officials in the Veterans Bureau were in a conspiracy to discredit the administration of this hospital by an all-colored personnel.

General Hines declared that such a charge "is not substantiated as the Bureau fully intends to continue its present policy with regard to the administration of that hospital for and by those of the colored race."

A decision in the case of W. L. Jones, chief engineer, who was suspended October 12, 1925, is expected this week. Mr. Jones was asked to tender his resignation in February, but declined to do so on the ground that it would be an admis-

sion on his part that he had conspired to bring about the removal of Major J. H. Ward, the commanding officer, against whom he had previously made charges. The case was later reopened and Mr. Jones restored to duty on January 1, last.

A decision is also expected in the case of Dr. J. D. Nelson, against whom Dr. Ward preferred charges of insubordination.

THE VETERANS HOSPITAL MUDDLE

At some time probably not so far in the future as some may imagine, the bonds of forbearance are going to burst and the spirit of "not making any trouble for those who disturb" is going to be relegated to an oblivion from which no vestige of it will ever return. When that time comes, men in authority will take the pains to rid the institutions which they control from such vultures as the race seems to have produced in that man whose "relations" of conditions in The Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee have thrown that institution into an uproar just at the time when those who are in power should be having their greatest opportunity for doing good.

It is unfortunate that such situations should arise. And yet they do arise with startling regularity. And in the majority of cases they come as the result of the age old disposition, which seems to have such root among us, of attempting to pull down in order to build ourselves up. It seems that in every proposition which bids fair to bring some real credit to the race and which seems to offer great opportunity for the display of the better qualities of it which are all too often claimed not to exist, there is some Judas who stirs up trouble enough to cause the thing to fall short of its maximum success. It seems that forever we will give opportunity to those who would demean us to liken us to crabs in a basket who are safe because of that quality which is uppermost in them of pulling back their fellows as soon as they begin to climb.

Members of the race had hoped that the bitter fight for the placing of Negro personnel at that institution would mark the end of strife at that institution, and that in that victory an opportunity for another ranking achievement for the race had been offered. That fight was against whites who were jealous of the splendid salaries which that fight was against whites who were jealous of the splendid salaries which that institution offered.

HANDS OFF TUSKEGEE SAYS HOWARD

To the Editor:

First, permit me to express my appreciation of your spirit of fairness in the handling of news and the sincerity of your convictions as expressed on the editorial page. The AFRO-AMERICAN is really a great paper.

I have no exceptions to take to any honest opinion expressed with regard to my public conduct, but I do think that you were very much imposed upon in the information given you the effect that I had had or was having anything to do with the Tuskegee hospital embrolio.

May I state to you as a positive fact—and you may verify this from an authoritative source as well as your Washington correspondents—that I have had nothing whatever to do with the Tuskegee hospital situation. In fact, I have been regarded as a friend of Colonel J. H. Ward and have taken advantage of every possible occasion to show him every courtesy.

I have not seen General Hines, the director of the Veteran's Bureau, for a year, nor have I mentioned the hospital to any one in authority.

I have burdened you with a statement of these facts because I have the highest regard for your disposition to be fair and your desire for accurate information.

PERRY W. HOWARD,

BIRMINGHAM INSTITUTE AND SANITARIUM DEDICATED SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

Vandever, Ala., Sept. 5.—One of the most interesting as well as educational days was spent Sunday, Sept. 5th, at Vandever, where the dedication of an institution known as the Birmingham Institute and Sanitarium, took place. This institution is headed by J. J. Pearson, who is known by almost every citizen of Birmingham. Its purpose is to promote education and care for the sick of the Negro race.

The occasion brought out many noted visitors, the name being as follows: Dr. Chas. L. Fisher, who delivered the dedication sermon; Mr. D. D. Dillard, of Nashville, Tenn., who is very much interested in the school and has given very liberally of her means to help it; Mr. Oscar W. Adams, of Birmingham, who spoke, his speech making a deep impression upon the minds of all who heard it; Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, who

are missionaries from India; Dr. Southland, who is connected with the Madison Sanitarium in Tennessee; Mrs. Gotsen, of Madison, and Mrs. Scott. Among the others visiting were Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Jackson and family, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Lindsey, and others. The community around Vandever was well represented by both white and colored.

The music was conducted by Mr. Herrin, who was assisted by his daughter, Miss Herrin.

Mr. Pearson expressed his appreciation for the fine attendance and for the fine spirit of cooperation, which had helped to put over the splendid program. All were urged to come again and enjoy the fresh air, and the fresh milk, of which there is an abundant supply.

This institution is worth while and should receive the hearty support of the good people of this district.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

By Dr. P. W. Walls, Pastor
of Payne Chapel A. M. E. Church

HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

Until very recently the hospital has been an unpopular institution in the

minds of many people. The information that one had to repair to that place for medical and surgical service almost invariably brought a shudder of fear and grave misapprehension. With the advance in general intelligence

there has come a change of opinion with reference to the hospital as an institution, and the number of persons going there for treatment increases daily. The result of this change of attitude is evidenced in the improvement of the public health and the increase of average longevity. A notable feature in connection with this modern institution is that its facilities for people of the Negro group are far from ideal from almost every conceivable angle.

As To General Accommodations

A visit to any of the larger hospitals of Birmingham proper will reveal the fact of congested wards in many cases, and in every case, save possi-



DR. P. W. WALLS

bly one, the wards for the accommodation of Negro patients are in the basement. Relatives and friends are obliged to make entrance from the rear.

In every case Negro physicians are barred from practice in these institutions. Whether maintained by public funds or supported as private institutions the conditions are the same. Expert knowledge of the science of medicine and special surgical ability obtained as a result of training in the best medical schools of America and Europe coupled with long years of experience and practice give no Negro practitioner admission to any of the hospitals. However much his patient may desire his service, if he goes to any of the hospitals in the city excepting the two smaller institutions, viz. The Home Hospital in Graymont and The Tuggle Institute Hospital on Enon Ridge, he must dispense with the service of his own family physician, if that physician is not a white man. What obtains in Birmingham applies alike in other cities of our section.

Thousands of dollars are spent annually by Negroes who will not compromise their honor and sense of decency; hence the Tuskegee Hospital at Tuskegee Institute commands the major patronage of those who are able to pay the price of travel and other conditions incident to hospital service away from home. Even in the one hospital of Birmingham where colored people have assignments to wards on the upper floors, congested conditions exist and the bar against colored practitioners is maintained as in all other cases where the management is white. Even the great Roman Catholic Church whose propagandists talk much and loud about human brotherhood, maintains the same sort of system that the rest of the "unchurched world" supports and advocates. With all of her robes, crucifixes, mitres, masses, and Magnificats she marches complacently to the tune of race prejudice in service to the sick and afflicted inside and outside of her fold, in harmony with the steps of heretics and infidels.

The Remedy

Race prejudice, the parent of the conditions herein cited, is age old. If ever there comes a reversal of these conditions, that day of reversal is so far away that the youngest man now living can hardly afford to live long enough to witness it. The remedy therefore lies in the Negro's coming to his senses. In his secular and religious organizations he is controlling enough money to enable him to invest

Hospitals-1926

No More Negroes Will Be Placed In Hospital 48

Washington, D. C., February 3.—(Special.)—No more negroes will ever be placed in the Veterans' Bureau hospital 48, at Atlanta, Director Hines, of the bureau, has assured Representative Upshaw, who has secured removal of those who have been there.

Upshaw was very much gratified Wednesday to learn from the bureau that the last negro at the Atlanta hospital had been removed and sent to Tuskegee, Ala. Members of the Georgia delegation congratulated him upon the success of his efforts.

He sent a telegram to Mrs. R. K. Rambo, president of the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs, who had requested him to take up the question with the veterans' bureau, notifying her that the last negro had been removed.

In a statement issued here Wednesday, Upshaw said:

"Heartiest congratulations are due Mrs. Rambo, president.

"General Hines, of the veterans' bureau, and Major Gordon, superintendent of hospital 48, are due our thanks for seeing so readily the viewpoint of these splendid women citizens and for acting as soon as beds could be provided at Tuskegee.

"I simply pointed out to Director Hines that in promptly removing the negro patients he was not only putting them in better quarters than they could possibly be in in the basement of hospital 48, but he was eliminating all ground for friction."

OVERSEA, GE. NEWS
JAN 26

To Send Negroes to Tuskegee.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25 (AP).—Director Hines of the veterans' bureau informed Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, today that he had directed that no more negro veterans be assigned for treatment to the bureau's hospital, No. 48, at Atlanta, and that steps be taken to transfer those now being treated there to the institution at Tuskegee, Ala.

JONES ASKED TO RESIGN FROM TUSKEGEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Veterans' Bureau has demanded the resignation of W. L. Jones, engineer at the United States Hospital for

disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., effective as of October 12, 1925, the date he was suspended from duty and pay.

Mr. Jones, who is in Washington, has refused to resign. He claims that his charges of mismanagement of the Tuskegee Veterans' hospital have been proved. He is seeking a congressional investigation into conditions at the hospital as well as his restoration to duty.

The resignation reads: "Reference is made to your letter of February 2, 1925, requesting to be advised of the present status of your case. As a result of your official conduct and other activities at Tuskegee you have brought about a condition which makes it most inadvisable to retain you in the Veterans Bureau Service at Tuskegee. There is no appropriate assignment available at any other station and even though such a vacancy existed, it is very doubtful that the position would be offered you in view of your record at Tuskegee. It is not desired to prejudice your Civil Service record through a removal with prejudice.

It is therefore suggested that you submit your resignation at once effective at the close of business, October 12, 1925, the date of your suspension from duty and pay. If you do not submit your resignation, you will be dropped from the rolls in another way."

This letter was signed by H. W. Longfellow, chief of the personnel division of the Veterans' Bureau, by direction.

Mr. Jones charges Melvin Chisum with doublecrossing him.

JONES REFUSES TO RESIGN FOR VETS' BUREAU

Tuskegee Hospital Engineer

Notifies General Hines He

Stands Pat

SUSPENDED OCT 8
ON CHISUM CHARGES

Latter Bro't To Tuskegee
From Chicago Especially
To Investigate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Alabama.

W. L. Jones, chief engineer at the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., has refused to comply with the demand of the Veterans Bureau that he tender his resignation effective as of October 12, 1925, the date of his suspension from duty on charges filed by Melvin Chisum, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Chisum, it was said, was brought to Tuskegee especially to make an investigation for hospital officials.

Jones has advised General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, that he would not comply with the request that he submit his resignation. The first is that any settlement of the controversy with regard to the conduct of this hospital upon any condition other than his full restoration to duty would be an unwarranted punishment for his faithfulness to duty. His second reason is that should he submit his resignation as requested it would preclude him from pay, which he claims is due him up to the final settlement of his case.

Suspended October 8

Mr. Jones was suspended from duty as chief engineer at the Tuskegee Hospital on October 8, 1925. The charges were that he was disloyal to the hospital administration; that he conspired to bring about the removal of Major J. H. Ward, the medical officer in charge of the hospital, and other hospital officers; that he planned to secure damaging evidence against officers by misrepresentation.

These charges were denied by Mr. Jones. An investigation and hearing into these charges were had, but the Veterans' Bureau took no action until Mr. Jones inquired as to the status of his case. He was then informed that on account of his official conduct and other activities at the Tuskegee hospital, he had brought about a condition which made it inadvisable for him to be continued in the service of the Veterans' Bureau.

Writes General Hines

Under date of February 26, last, he appealed to General Frank T. Hines "to prevent what I cannot restrain myself from believing," he declared, "to be an outrageous persecution, a gross miscarriage of justice, and penalization for faithfully and honestly serving the Government."

When the management of the hospital was turned over to Major Ward as commanding officer, Walter S. Burks as chief clerk, Preston H. Romey as property custodian and

J. C. Calhoun as auditor, Mr. Jones declared in his appeal to General Hines, it soon became apparent that "their sudden succession to power had developed them into self-centered, arrogant, discourteous, unreasonable and extremely autocratic administrators."

Resigned in April

As a result of the conditions which existed, Mr. Jones says, on April 23, 1925, he tendered his resignation effective May 1, 1925, giving as his reason "unsatisfactory working conditions." The Veterans Bureau wired Dr. Ward directing him to have Mr. Jones remain at the hospital until an investigation could be made. Dr. Charles M. Griffith, white, was sent from the Veterans' Bureau here to make this investigation. Mr. Jones charged gross mismanagement of the hospital by Dr. Ward and the other administrative officers. In his letter to General Hines, he declared that "every charge that I made was investigated by him and found to be absolutely true."

Disclosures

Mr. Jones lays the opposition to his retention at the hospital as a result of his disclosures regarding conditions there. He charges in his letter to General Hines that inasmuch as Dr. Ward and his associates were unable to bring about his removal through charges of inefficiency or neglect of duty, they appealed to Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and his secretary, A. L. Holsey, and "out of their fertile brains evolved the plan that formed the basis of the charge upon which I am now being threatened with removal."

Expediency

In concluding his appeal to General Hines, Mr. Jones declared that he had been guilty of no act warranting his removal and that if dismissal is being demanded as a matter of expediency because he and Dr. Ward could not work together and it would be easier to find someone to fill his place than Dr. Ward's, such an adjustment would not bear the sanction of the law of justice and meet the demands of fair play.

SHAKE-UP IN VETERANS BUREAU

Tuskegee, Ala., March 12.—

W. L. Jones, chief engineer at the United States Hospital for Disabled Veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., has refused to comply with the demand of the veterans bureau at Washington, D. C., for his resignation, effective as of Oct. 12, 1925, the date of his suspension from duty on charges filed by Melvin Chisum of Chicago, Ill.

Will Not Resign

He has advised General Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans bureau, that he would not comply with the request that he submit his resignation. The first reason is that any settlement of the controversy with regard to the conduct of the hospital upon any condition other than his full restoration to duty would be an unwarranted punishment for his faithfulness to duty. His second reason is that should he submit his resignation as requested it would preclude him from pay, which he claims is due him up to the final settlement of his case.

Mr. Jones was suspended from duty as chief engineer at the Tuskegee hospital on Oct. 8, 1925, on charges preferred by Mr. Chisum. The charges were that he was disloyal to the hospital administration; that he conspired to bring about the removal of Major J. H. Ward, the medical officer in charge of the hospital, and other hospital officers; that he planned to secure damaging evidence against officers by misrepresentation.

These charges were denied by Jones. An investigation and hearing into these charges were had, but the bureau took no action until Jones inquired as to the status of his case. He was then informed that on account of his official conduct and other activities at the Tuskegee hospital he had brought about a condition which made it inadvisable for him to be continued in the service.

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pealed to General Hines "to prevent what I cannot restrain myself from believing," he declared, "to be an outrageous persecution, a gross miscarriage of justice and a penalization for faithfully and honestly serving the government."

When the management of the hospital was turned over to Major Ward as commanding officer, Walter S. Burke as chief clerk, Preston H. Roney as property custodian and J. C. Calhoun as auditor, Jones declared in his appeal to General Hines that it soon became apparent "their sudden accession to power had developed them into self-centered, arrogant, discourteous, unreasonable and extremely autocratic administrators."

Started Investigation

As a result of the conditions which existed, Jones says, on April 23, 1925, he tendered his resignation effective May 1, 1925, giving as his reason "unsatisfactory working conditions." The veterans bureau wired Dr. Ward, directing him to have Jones remain at the hospital until an investigation could be made. Dr. Charles M. Griffith was sent from the veterans bureau here to make the investigation.

In concluding his appeal to General Hines, Jones declared that he had been guilty of no act warranting his removal and that if dismissal is being demanded as a matter of expediency because he and Dr. Ward could not work together and it would be easier to find some one to fill his place than Dr. Ward's, such an adjustment would not bear the sanction of the law of justice and meet the demands of fair play.

ANNUAL CLINICS TUSKEGEE TO BE WELL ATTENDED

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskegee Inst., Ala.—The 15th anniversary meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinic and the ninth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held April 11 through 17th at the institute hospital here, according to announcement made by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of the institute. The Alabama State Medical Association together with the executive committee of the National Hospital Association will also hold meetings here during the clinic.

Efforts are being made to make the clinics more interesting and instructive this year than ever before. The services of some of the best surgeons and specialists in the country have been secured. Physicians expecting to attend are requested to notify Dr. Dibble as soon as possible so that reservations may be made for their comfort.

SUSPENSION OF HOSPITAL HEAD DENIED

Col. J. H. Ward, Chief of Tuskegee Hospital, In Washington Refutes Report That He Is Under Suspension

JONES REPORTED TO BE REINSTATED

(Special to the Journal and Guide.)

Washington, D. C., April 1—Col. J. H. Ward, commanding officer of the United States Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, Tuesday denied the report that he had been suspended from duty and that Col. Dallas Smith, who has charge of the area in which this hospital is located, had assumed supervision of the hospital. *4-3-26*

Colonel Ward declared that the report was absolutely false. He said that Dr. George S. Moore was temporarily in charge of the hospital in his absence. He pointed out that no one could take charge of a veterans hospital unless he is a doctor. Colonel Smith is not a doctor.

Bureau Silent

Veterans Bureau officials would make no statement relative to the Tuskegee hospital controversy. Major Cutter, the assistant to General Frank T. Hines, director of the Bureau, said that there was nothing to be said at this time, as the whole matter is being looked into.

Besides Dr. Ward, Dr. J. D. Nelson of the hospital staff and W. L. Jones, chief engineer, are also in the city. Dr. Nelson was ordered to report here for a hearing into charges of insubordination filed against him. He appeared before a special committee which held hearings last week.

It is reported that Mr. Jones, who refused to tender his resignation at the request of Bureau officials, has been reinstated from the time of his suspension to January 1, last, which would give him pay for that period. He was requested to tender his resignation effective as of the date of his suspension, October 12, 1925. He succeeded, however, in getting his case reopened. He was suspended upon

charges filed by Melvin J. Chisum.

Mr. Chisum and A. L. Holsey are also in the city. They are at the New Library Hotel. Dr. Ward is stopping at the residence of Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, 213 Florida avenue, northwest.

Chisum Talks

Mr. Chisum was the only person concerned in the hospital controversy, who was inclined to talk. He renewed his charge of a conspiracy on the part of certain Veteran Bureau officials to discredit an all-colored personnel.

It is also reported that an investigation of conditions at the Tuskegee hospital was made in February last for the President by Major Durdin Van Law.

93 Doctors Attend The J. A. Andrew Clinic

Noted Physicians Conduct Unusual Surgical Operations During Clinic

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala. Ninety-three physicians and surgeons from sixteen states attended the fifteenth anniversary meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinic which the John A. Andrew Clinical Society conducted at the Institute hospital here, April 12-17. *New York Age*

Two hundred patients were registered to receive treatment and more than fifty major and minor operations were performed. According to Dr. H. Reginald Smith of Chicago, Ill., president of the society, the clinic this year was the largest in attendance and the most successful from a medical and surgical point of view. *4-24-26*

The clinical program arranged by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director, Tuskegee Institute, included various operations and the reading of scientific papers. Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and consulting surgeon-general of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, performed several interesting and unusual thyroid and abdominal operations. Clinics of the heart and kidney were conducted by Dr. J. H. Means of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. Dr. C. V. Roman of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, and Dr. M. O. Dumas of Freedman's Hospital, Washington, conducted the clinics for eye, nose, ear and throat diseases. Demonstrations in general surgery were performed by Drs. Roscoe Giles of Chicago; W. J. Mixter of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; P. M. Murray of New York City, and H. D. Howe of the Dixie Hospital, Hampton Institute. *New York*

Dr. Algernon Jackson, director of the School of Public Health, Howard University, Washington, D. C., lectured to the student body, Tuesday night on public health measures. Others who addressed the students were Drs. Crump, Roman, Dumas, Rowe, Carl G. Roberts of Chicago, president-elect of the National Medical Association, and Clyde Donnell of Durham, N. C., general secretary of the N. M. A.

The Clinic closed Saturday morning with the election of the following officers: Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Washington, D. C., president; Dr. John E. Eve, Hot Springs, Ark., vice president; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Tuskegee Institute, secretary-treasurer; Dr. J. F. Laine, Louisville, Ky., general supervisor of clinics; Dr. J. M. Franklin, Prairie View, Texas, supervisor, medical clinics; Dr. H. E. Lee, Houston, Texas, supervisor, surgical clinics; Dr. R. B. Brooks, Rome, Ga., secretary, surgical clinics; Dr. B. A. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, Ala., recording secretary; Dr. G. N. Woodward, Fort Valley, Ga., supervisor, anaesthetics; Dr. R. Cary, Tuskegee, supervisor, eye, ear, nose and throat clinics; Dr. C. B. Powell, New York City, roentgenologist; Dr. L. U. Goins, Birmingham, Ala., historian.

DR. JACKSON HEAD OF CLINIC

Howard Man Honored By Medical Men at Tuskegee Meet

By Henry Lee Moon

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 21.—Ninety-three physicians and surgeons from 16 states attended the 15th anniversary meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinic which the John A. Andrew Clinical Society conducted at the Institute Hospital here, April 12-17. Two hundred patients were registered to receive treatment and more than 50 major and minor operations were performed. According to Dr. H. Reginald Smith of Chicago, Ill., president of the society, the clinic this year was the largest in attendance and the most successful from a medical and surgical point of view. *4-24-26*

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geon-general of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, performed several interesting and unusual thyroid and abdominal operations. Clinics of the heart and kidney were conducted by Dr. J. H. Means of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. Dr. C. V. Roman of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. M. O. Dumas of Freedman's Hospital, Washington conducted the clinics for eye, nose, ear and throat disease. Demonstrations in general surgery were performed by Drs. Roscoe Giles of Chicago; W. J. Mixter of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; P. M. Murray of New York City and H. D. Howe of the Dixie Hospital, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

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Hospitals-1926

\$250,000 HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO VETS, PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4 — A new \$250,000 hospital for Negro World War Vets may soon grace the grounds at Jefferson Barracks. A bill providing for the construction of such a building was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Harry B. Hawes.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of Veteran Bureau, reports that he has received a notice from the officers of Jefferson Barracks testifying of the needs of a building for the colored Vets. If the bill is carried the funds will come from the \$3,000,000 deficiency appropriation fund.

JONES RESIGNS TUSK. HOSPITAL CASE SETTLED

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AFRO Bureau)—General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, announced Saturday that the resignation of Dr. J. D. Nelson, who was engaged at the United States' Hospital for disabled Negro veterans, had been received and accepted.

This action taken after an exhaustive hearing into charges that he had conspired to bring about the removal of Colonel J. H. Ward, the commanding officer, and counter charges that Dr. Ward was seeking to bring about the dismissal of all employees who had not approved of his administration of hospital affairs.

No definite decision with regard to the case of Dr. J. D. Nelson has been reached. Dr. Nelson had charges of insubordination filed against him by Dr. Ward.

INCREASED BUDGET SENT CONGRESS FOR HOWARD U. AND FREEDMEN'S HOSPIT'L

The estimates of appropriations for Howard University in the Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, transmitted by the President to Congress on Wednesday, are increased by the sum of \$150,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The total estimate of appropriations for Howard University is \$368,000. The total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, was \$218,000. The increase of \$150,000 for the next fiscal year is for the construction of an additional dormitory building for young women.

The amount estimated for salaries is \$150,000. This sum is to be used for payment in full or in part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers and other regular employees of the university, the balance to be from privately contributed funds. Not less than \$2,000 of this sum shall be used for normal instruction.

The sum of \$68,900 is estimated for general expenses, including supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary expenses. From this sum \$17,000 shall be paid to Freedmen's Hospital for heat and light.

The budget also contains an estimate of \$188,856 for Freedmen's Hospital. This estimate is an increase of \$22,460 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Of this estimate the sum of \$113,856 is for salaries for officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services that may be required and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The sum of \$75,000 is estimated for subsistence, fuel and light, clothing, including white duck suits and white canvass shoes for the use of internes, and rubber surgical gloves, bedding, forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray apparatus, furniture, motor propelled ambulance, including not to exceed \$25,000 for new laundry machinery, and not exceeding \$200

for the purchase of books, periodicals and newspapers.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL TREATS 22,000

WASHINGTON. (ANP)—Increase in the volume of work of Freedmen's hospital was reported in the annual report of the surgeon-in-chief, for the fiscal year of 1926, submitted recently to the Secretary of the Interior.

The report shows that for the first time in the history of the hospital the patients from states exceeded those of the District of Columbia, the number admitted during the year being 1,659 indigent residents of states as compared with 1,598 indigent residents of the District of Columbia. The number of pay patients admitted to the hospital for the year, including births, amounted to 970.

In the outdoor department of the hospital, 19,262 patients were treated, the report states, representing an increase of 147 over the preceding year. Altogether 2,030 surgical operations were performed with a mortality of but three per cent. The addition to the nurses home was completed during the year and an additional 22 nurses were graduated, making a total of 423 nurses that have received diplomas from the institution's school for nurses.

Hospitals-1926

CHECK MOVE TO BAR OUR NURSES

Jacksonville Folk Get Busy
As Effort Is Made
By Enemies

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 26. —(By A. N. P.)—An attempt to abolish colored nurses in the County Hospital here was thwarted when a committee of representative Negroes met the Duval County Welfare board and made a plea for their re-instatement. The affair although not generally known occurred as a result of propaganda spread by persons here which the new superintendent of the hospital listened to.

The new County hospital, costing some 500,000, was recently opened and white and colored nurses served in it. A grievance of long standing between the white and colored nurses came to a head soon after the new hospital was opened and the colored nurses walked out, except two. These two remained because there were patients whom they did not wish to desert. They agreed, however, that as soon as their patients were better they would leave also.

Immediately members of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League asked for a conference with the Duval Co. Welfare Board to discuss the matter. At the conference the new superintendent who is from the North made his recommendations. He advised that the colored nurses be replaced by whites, because they were incompetent and inefficient. The board had already decided on this.

The Negroes present took issue with him and in a plea which is notable for its sincerity and its boldness entirely changed the preconceived opinion of the board members.

A compromise was reached whereby the board agreed not to take the same nurses back but that colored nurses would be employed to wait on colored patients. These must be examined as to their training and efficiency.

NEGRO HOSPITAL OPENED

LAKE LAND, Aug. 25. The new hospital for negroes was opened here yesterday. It was erected by the city at a cost of \$25,000 and accommodates 20 patients.

HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES OPENED
LAKE LAND, Aug. 24. —(Tribune Special.)—The new hospital for negroes was opened here yesterday. It was erected by the city at a cost of \$25,000 and accommodates 20 patients.

Start Work On Drive For Hospital

Preliminary work of campaign organization for the Charity Hospital Fund of \$125,000 has been under way for the past few days. Charles E. Eckerie, campaign manager of the C. S. Hanby Organization, Tampa, Fla., returned here late last week to establish campaign offices in Christ Church Parish House, 121 Congress street east, from where he will direct all activities.

In a day or so, the general campaign director will be announced and then will follow detail work of committee organization. Solely a charitable proposition and one involving some degree of community pride, the drive for this building fund is expected to meet with an agreeable response from both races. It is proposed to spend \$100.00 in the building and equipment at Thirty-sixth and Florence Sts. The contract for the foundation work has already been let to J. A. Tison and Son, Mr. Eckerie said last night.

Plans are now shaping to call a meeting of members of the interracial co-operative committee for a luncheon meeting one day this week. At this meeting a committee of business men

will be appointed and supervise other matters. The campaign cabinet is to be chosen, and the central committee organization will be set up the latter part of this week. Following this work the campaign workers will be organized and some time will be devoted to increasing their enthusiasm and instructing them on mode of attack.

Active solicitation has been settled for the first week of September. During August, Mr. Eckerie and others assisting him will devote all time to organization matters. Representative citizens of both races will be asked to participate with different committees so that a thorough canvass of the entire city will be affected.

The C. S. Hanby organization was engaged to handle the campaign. It organizes campaigns as a business. One of the most recent successful efforts in this direction was for St. John's Church Tampa.

Hospital For Negroes Provided In Lakeland

LAKE LAND, Fla., Aug. 30. (UP).—The new \$25,000 negro hospital which is nearing completion, here, has been opened for inspection by the public.

This is the first time this city has made any effort toward the handling of negro patients at the public's expense. Until the announcement of the new hospital, all negro patients have been treated in private homes or in the offices of several of the negro physicians.

The hospital was voted in the same election as that which approved the erection of the new Morrell Memorial Hospital here.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE

OCT 8 1926

HOSPITALS FOR VOLUSIA COUNTY

Special to Times-Tribune.
DAYTONA BEACH, Oct. 7.—With an expenditure of \$15,000 involved, contract for erecting the first of a series of public hospitals in the Halifax section was awarded Wednesday afternoon to the Southern Ferro Concrete Company, of Atlanta.

Work on the structure, which will be located in the neighborhood of Daytona Highlands on a lot donated by Mrs. H. Y. Stillman, begins immediately. With funds derived from a bond issue of approximately \$800,000, smaller hospitals are to be erected for whites and negroes later.

TAMPA, FLA.

Times

DEC 2 1926

NEGRO HOSPITAL INQUIRY DELAYED

Some Commissioners Unable
To Visit Clara Fry.

Scheduled inspection and investigation of conditions at Clara Frye negro hospital was delayed today when some of the city commissioners were unable to make the visit, it was announced. The commission expects to make the inspection within the next few days.

The investigation was proposed last Tuesday by Commissioner James McCants, who reported to the commission that crowded conditions at the institution were responsible for deaths of patients there.

The commissioner declared that it was a known fact that philanthropic Clara Frye was doing all in her power to maintain the institution on a high standard but lack of funds and the increasing needs of hospitalization of negroes necessitated the city's doing something immediately to care for its negro population.

DEC 2 1926

THE HOSPITAL SITUATION.

Having no first hand information as to the charges made for service at Gordon Keller hospital we can only say that the statement made by Commissioner McCants that patients come out of that institution either "a corpse or a bankrupt" is a most serious one. Its very gravity demands that the whole matter be gone into thoroughly. The exact facts should be found and made known, without any sort of attempt at "whitewashing"—if anything should be found that would suggest a desire upon the part of anyone that the "whitewash" brush be used.

It has long been known that our hospital facilities were inadequate. This angle of the matter will be smoothed off when the new hospital is ready for use. In the meantime there has been an attempt to serve both pay and charity patients up to the demands at Gordon Keller. We suspect that this is, in a measure at least, responsible for the complaints that are made, and which have been being made for some time, as to the hospital charges and service. It is extremely difficult to draw an exact line between the two classes and have everybody satisfied.

Primarily, the city is in the hospital business for the purpose of caring for those who are not able to have themselves cared for and who have neither relatives nor friends either able or willing to provide for their care. This class must be looked after, if it means the exclusion from the hospital of all others. The people not only expect that of their hospital, but they demand it. It is their right to demand it.

To have high charges shut the door of this agency of healing against people of moderate means is nothing short of a civic shame. If that has been done it must be stopped. Others among us are able to look out for themselves in some way when hospitalization is needed. These people and the strictly charity cases must be looked out for. It is for the purpose of looking out for them that the investigation which has been offered should dig down to bottom, no matter what is turned up.

There is reason to believe that the hospital problem will be settled, so far as it applies to white patients, with the completion and occupancy of the new hospital. As yet no step has been taken, or not much of one—if any, toward providing for a much needed phase of hospitalization. The reference is to an adequate hospital for the negroes.

Leave the negroes themselves entirely

out of consideration, admitting that we owe them no obligation—if you want to and can, and it still remains that the best investment that the whites can make for the safeguarding of their own health is what they may invest in any and everything looking toward better health conditions among the negroes. It is still true that most contagious diseases get their start among them and that they pass in and out of our homes, where they serve in the most intimate capacities in many cases, and are liable to bring disease germs in with them. We recall two children, one a fine boy of eight, the other a sweet girl of seven, who were the victims of tuberculosis and scarlet fever, respectively. The conclusion was reached, upon thorough investigation, that they contracted the maladies from negro servants in their homes.

This means that we must not only have hospital facilities for the negroes but, as well, that we must provide them sanitary, wholesome surroundings in which to live if we would protect ourselves—leaving out of consideration entirely our duty toward them.

As much as one may regret that it is so, it is true, nevertheless, that there are many whites who do not think that our race should bother itself about health and living conditions for people of the black race. That they hold this view is because they don't think. There are but few things with which we need to bother more, even if we have no other interest in the matter than that of self protection.

All this may be apart from the investigation as to Gordon Keller hospital, seemingly. It is not in reality apart from it. It momentarily involves the public welfare and the public health, and municipal hospitalization is a piece of monumental folly if it doesn't serve to the utmost of its ability in guarding these.

If we can get the hospital for the whites to functioning as it should and do anything approaching what we ought for the negroes along health lines we will have made a long and valuable step in public safety.

Hospitals-1926

RURAL HOSPITALS.

The Commonwealth fund, a philanthropic foundation with offices in New York, announces an initial appropriation of \$350,000 to be expended for the construction of two hospitals in rural communities. This appropriation marks the beginning by the fund of a new project which will involve the building of two such hospitals a year.

Farmville, Va., has been selected from among more than 50 applications as the location of the first of these hospitals, following a special study by Henry C. Wright, hospital consultant and former deputy commissioner of the New York city department of public welfare.

On March 1 the fund will establish a division of rural hospitals under the direction of H. J. Southmayd, at present hospital consultant to the Cleveland Welfare federation. The department plans to receive applications from rural communities under certain conditions, chief of which is that the fund will in the case of approved applications contribute two-thirds of the cost of construction and equipment of the hospital, while the local community must contribute one-third. The community must also meet operating and maintenance costs.

Referring to this new project, the annual report of the fund says:

"That rural communities, despite certain natural advantages, frequently afford a less satisfactory opportunity for healthful living than many of our cities; that the infant mortality rate in New York city, for example, is lower than for the state at large, and that similar conditions exist elsewhere—these are established facts.

"The causes of such conditions are admittedly numerous and complex. Lack of a sufficient number of competent physicians in rural communities is undoubtedly a contributing factor which itself has many causes. In all the discussion of the subject, however, there appears one outstanding fact upon which all may agree. In many rural communities the physician finds little professional incentive either to establish himself or to remain. Lack of facilities with which to work, absence of stimulus and of means to improve both knowledge and technique drive many physicians to more promising and progressive loca-

tions. Among the most important needs in many such communities is that of a modern and well-equipped hospital. Lack of reasonably available hospital facilities often means retarded medical progress."

The Commonwealth fund, established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness and chartered to carry on work "for the benefit of mankind," has just announced additional gifts from Mrs. Harkness which increase its total endowment to \$38,000,000. The annual income, amounting last year to \$1,339,000, is expended for a variety of educational, scientific and humanitarian activities. The fund has devoted special attention to child welfare work and its demonstration programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and for the promotion of child health have until now received the major share of its annual appropriations.

It is hoped this new work may help to improve conditions of rural medical practice.

SURVEY SHOWS 9 HOSPITALS IN COUNTRY

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—The report of the council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, shows only eight accredited hospitals operated primarily for Negroes and nine that accept members of our race as internes.

The hospitals making up the accredited list are: the John A. Andrews Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Freedmen's, Washington, D. C.; Kansas City General, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis City hospital No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Douglass Memorial, and Mercy, Philadelphia, Pa.; and the George W. Hubbard hospital, Nashville, Tennessee.

These institutions, along with the Harlem hospital of New York City, accommodate annually 67 internes, which when compared with the number of young men and women who graduate yearly from the medical colleges of the country, presents a serious problem. Especially is this true in states where at least one year of internship is required for graduation.

This lack of hospitals not only affects the medical education of our group, but also the hospitalization afforded Negroes throughout

the country. These hospitals listed can accommodate some 1,125 patients, which is far inadequate in spite of the additional patients afforded hospitalization by private sanitariums and county institutions.

In the south, the condition is more acute on account of the prejudice which prohibits the admission of Negro patients and the opportunity to Negro physicians to practice in the hospitals.

This spirit is rapidly pervading the northern cities and daily Negroes seeking hospitalization at white hospitals are met with the answer, "We are sorry but we have no room."

RACE LACKS UP TO DATE HOSPITALS

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—(By A. N. P.)—That there is a serious and dire lack of adequately equipped hospitals for Negroes is indicated by the report of the council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association which shows only eight accredited hospitals operated primarily for Negroes and nine that accept members of our race as internes.

The hospitals making up the accredited list are: the John A. Andrews Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Freedmen's Washington, D. C.; Provident, Chicago; Kansas City General, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis City Hospital Number 2, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Douglass Memorial, and Mercy of Philadelphia, Pa., and the George W. Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee.

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acute on account of the prejudice which prohibits the admission of Negro patients and the opportunity to Negro physicians to practice in the hospitals.

This spirit is rapidly pervading the northern cities and daily Negroes seeking hospitalization at white hospitals are met with the answer—"We are sorry but we have no room."

In some of the cities, including Chicago and Cleveland, movements are on foot to acquire hospitals adequately large and modernly equipped to meet the demands of the communities and to afford an opportunity for a larger number of graduate physicians to receive internship

National Hospital Week Begins October Tenth

By H. M. Green, M. D.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—At the meeting of the National Hospital Association at Philadelphia, August 23, 1926, it was decided to adopt the second week in October as National Negro Hospital Week.

It is the object of the observance of this week to bring the Negro hospitals of every community or in existence, in closer touch with the people that it serves. The following was adopted as a suggestive program to be observed by the hospitals and communities in which they are located.

Sunday, October 10 is to be an announcement day. On this day announcements of the week's programs should be made in all churches of our group.

Monday, October 11, is Visiting and Flower Day. On this day every person living in the community is asked to visit the hospital and take at least one flower to cheer the sick.

Tuesday, October 12, is Field Day. On this day it is suggested that outdoor sports, picnics, etc., should be

indulged in in the interest of the hospital. Nurses and other hospital folk can participate.

Wednesday, October 13 is the Day of Prayer. On this day it is suggested that ministers visit the sick in their ministerial capacity and that special prayers be offered for the sick and the hospital at the evening services.

Thursday, October 14, is Woman's Day. On this day it is suggested that ladies' auxiliaries and boards of the hospital shall meet and engage in such activities as will prove beneficial to the hospital interests. Concerts, showers, baby-shows, etc., are among possible activities.

Friday, October 15 is Community Day. On this day it is suggested that nurses and others engaged in activities at the hospital shall visit the sick of the community, especially those in destitute circumstances. The object of this is to carry sunshine and helpfulness to

the hospital to the sufferers of the community.

Saturday, October 16 is Finance Day. On this day "Tag Day" or other financial activities might be indulged in as is thought best by the hospital interests of the community.

Sunday, October 17, is Public Experience Day. It is suggested that mass meetings and other meetings for reviewing the work and activities of the week and inspiring the community in hospital interests shall be the activities of this day.

JAN 2 - 1925

Colored People Will Launch Campaign at Meeting January 20.

After careful consideration this committee reported favorably and recommended calling a meeting of colored citizens at large and representatives of all churches, lodges, insurance companies, business and social clubs to meet at Asbury Church on Gwinnett and West Broad streets, Wednesday night, January 20, at 8 o'clock, when plans will be presented. All colored citizens and organizations are urged to be present.

1944

GRiffin, GA., News

HOSPITAL FOR CO. DRED
PLANED IN SAVANNAH

White leaders are aiding in the movement, headed by Bishop F. F. Reese, of the Diocese of Georgia, leading in the inter-racial association in the south. Savannah has one colored hospital, the Georgia infirmary, now, which serves many of the race.

Charity Hospital Ground Breaking New Building To Be Started Immediately

by our group to improve themselves. It is announced that their will be and their beloved city. For years the an offering taken at the ground break-board of trustees has been struggling exercises on the afternoon of the against almost unbelievable odds to third Sunday of this month and all maintain the old hospital in serviceable the people are invited and requested condition and at the same time acquire to contribute on that occasion not less as much finance as possible to erect a than one dollar each in the public col-better building. Nothing more fully election. A list will be made and pub-marks the self sacrifice and scrupuloushish of all contributors soon. The honesty of the board than the fact that ministers of the city are arranging with the slight help received from that to be present and are raising a person public they have managed to save from a contribution to be presented by them the limited means sufficient funds to on that day. All honor to them. The purchase seven lost of adjoining th Rev'd. Mr. Holmes of the First Congre-old building and to reserve in the ban ligational Church is chairman of the the splendid sum of nearly five thous Ministers Committee. Let all the peo-and dollars with which the present be ready for the big feature. Let campaign started. It is only by such the people rule.

The Board of Trustees desires to thank the people for their cordial and loyal support. Without them it could of course have accomplished nothing. The hospital is the peoples and only their cooperation can make it possible.

COLORED DOCTORS

**Will Operate a Free Clinic
Here**

By **WALTER S. HARRIS**

As a progressive step among the colored physicians and surgeons of the city, a free clinic is to be conducted, beginning Friday, at the old Burruss Sanitarium, corner Gwinnett and Campbell streets. The clinic will be under supervision of the best practitioners of medicine, who have agreed to practice at the clinic, which will be open to the entire public once a week, Fridays from 1 to 3 p.m., it is announced.

Being one of the outstanding needs, particularly in the southern section of the city, and the act being purely humanitarian on the part of the local colored doctors, it is expected that a large number will respond for treatment.

NEGRO HOSPITAL TO BE COMPLETE

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Will Break Ground Sunday
For New Building

Ground will be broken Sunday afternoon for the new Charity Hospital for Negroes of Savannah on Thirty-sixth and Florence streets and it is expected that there will be a considerable number of interested spectators to witness the exercises.

The building conforms in details to the specifications and requirements of the American Medical Association and will contain a total of 125 beds, this being more than the combined total of the present wards for negroes in Savannah hospitals. It will be located on a part of the site at present used by the hospital which has been devoted to negroes.

Plans for the building of the hospital were set on foot at a meeting of both white and colored people called by Bishop F. F. Reese of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia and

the colored people have worked strenuously for funds and white citizens have also contributed largely to the building fund. Among the largest of these donations is one just received from Mrs. Sarah Mills Hodge in the sum of \$1,000. She recently erected and endowed the Mills Memorial, a home for aged negroes. Levy, Clark and Borgen are the architects.

The Board of Trustees say that while splendid gifts have been received, not nearly sufficient money has been contributed to complete the hospital, but notwithstanding this fact, they are going ahead with their building plans, confident that the urgent necessity of the colored people in this particular will appeal to those who have not already contributed and that the funds needed will be forthcoming.

Charity Hospital Cornerstone To Be Laid December Twelfth

Masons Conduct Ceremony—Many Prominent Dignitaries To Be Present

The laying of the cornerstone for the new Charity hospital building, an event that marks the most forward-looking effort of our people, is scheduled to take place on Sunday, December 12th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There is no question about this being an event that warrants the interest of all the people of Savannah of both races. The new building is entirely a venture of faith on the part of all, and rarely nearing its completion, so far as the first two units are concerned, is an outstanding example of what may be accomplished in community interest under trained and competent leadership. It is to be hoped that the entire population will turn out to witness this unique spectacle.

A most interesting program has been prepared by a committee of which Dr. W. A. Harris is chairman. The speaker of the day will be the Right Rev. F. F. Reese, D. D., Episcopal bishop of Georgia. The master of ceremonies will be the Rev. George Solomon, D. D., rabbi of the Congregation Mibke Israel. It is confidently expected that if it is at all possible the benediction will be pronounced by the Right Reverend Michael D. Keyes, D. D., Roman-Catholic bishop of Savannah, while several of the leading citizens of the city, both white and colored, will be on the program.

The Masonic ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone will be conducted by the grand master of grand lodge A. F. and A. M. of Georgia, Dr. F. R. Butler, of Atlanta, who will make a special visit to Savannah for this purpose.

The rapid progress in the erection of the building is an encouragement and inspiration to all. Donors to the building fund are urged to pay up as fast as possible on their subscription so that there should be no delay or hold up in the process for lack of money.

The executive committee of the cam-

Hospitals-1926

Georgia.

EMORY PERFORMS SERVICE FOR THE NEGROES OF ATLANTA

that numerous cases of pneumonia were given expert attention.

For the convenience of the administration of the medical staff, the work in the Emory division of the Grady hospital is divided into three great departments, each made up of the subjects most closely allied. Each service has a chief of staff, assistants and house officers, all of whom serve also in the capacity of teachers in the school of medicine. In this way, it is pointed out, an intimate link is maintained between the medical schools and the hospital.

Patients Given Personal Attention

Each patient, including cases where operations are necessary, is under the personal direction of the chief of the service and his assistants.

In the out-patient department, it is shown, there are 13,600 new patients treated yearly and, in 1925, there were 48,915 treatments given. In 1925, in the emergency room alone, 6,946 patients were treated and frequently it was found necessary to give fifteen doses of prophylactic tetanus antitoxin in twenty-four hours.

The average daily attendance in all departments of the clinic is 225 and requires a well organized staff.

Friends of Emory university have expressed the opinion that there is no other agency in Atlanta ministering so painstakingly and effectively to the needs of colored people in the city and that those who are approached to contribute to the fund should bear this service in mind.

University Expends \$15,600 Yearly in Providing Expert Medical Attention for Ailing Colored People

MAR 18 1926

Persistent to the effort being made in Atlanta by friends and alumni of Emory university to raise \$750,000 toward the \$10,000,000 expansion fund of the institution, is the great service being rendered negro citizens of the city by the negro hospital and Gray clinic, adjuncts of the Grady hospital, which were made possible through the public spirit of Emory leaders and have resulted in a great benediction to the race, according to figures recently obtained.

In the summer of 1921, the medical school buildings on Butler street were given to the city by Emory university for a negro hospital, and the Gray clinic, a handsome new gift to the university from J. J. Gray, of Rockdale, Tenn., was converted into an outpatient department for the treatment of ambulatory colored patients.

This property, located just opposite the Grady hospital, is of considerable commercial value, large enough to house more than 200 bed patients and to supply quarters for the nursing staff, and is served by a staff of physicians furnished by the university. This staff is elected annually by the hospitals and recommended by the dean of the school of medicine and the trustees of Emory university.

A staff of 117 doctors give 10,000 hours of their time annually to the work in the clinic and hospital and the university spends \$15,600 annually in salaries for expert men and women in this department which would of necessity be paid by the city if Emory did not shoulder the obligation.

Hospital Has 200 Beds

There are, according to members of the staff, only about 200 beds in the hospital and in consequence the accommodations are reserved for patients suffering from grave illness.

It is significant that in the maternity ward of the hospital 60 per cent of the colored babies in Atlanta are born, the records showing that 1,195 were born in the Emory university division of the Grady hospital in 1925.

The surgical service is largely of an emergency nature, the records showing that during the last four years 475 gunshot wounds and 313 stab wounds were treated. In addition, 332 cases of appendicitis were operated on, 66 cases of intestinal obstruction, besides numerous broken bones. In the medical wards 1,287 cases of pneumonia and 251 cases of typhoid fever were treated. In the children's ward, it is shown

CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL To Raise \$75,000 For Charity Hospital

The drive for the \$75,000 necessary for the erection of a new charity hospital will start Monday night at a meeting to be held at St. Philip A. M. E. Church, Charles and West Broad streets, at which time all members of the campaign committee, all ministers, heads of social organizations and the public in general are asked to be present. This meeting is scheduled to be held at 6:30 o'clock.

The community seems to be thoroughly aroused as to the necessity of erecting a new building for Charity Hospital which has served the public so well during more than a score of years, but which now has greatly outgrown its present structure, and the movement for a new building will be officially started Monday night under most favorable circumstances. A thorough canvass of the city will be made by the committees in charge of raising the funds and indications are that the drive will be brought to a successful conclusion. S. A. Jones, chairman of the executive committee, is very enthusiastic over the way the public has already greeted the movement and feels that with everyone working with vim and vigor the goal set for the drive will be reached in record time.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
FEB 3 1926

Last Negro Veteran Taken From Hospital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—(P)—Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, was notified Wednesday by the veterans' bureau that the last negro patient had been removed from the veterans' hospital in Atlanta Tuesday night and transferred to Tuskegee, Ala. Senator Harris had asked that the negroes be removed from the Atlanta hospital, where they were being mixed with the white patients.

FEB 6 1926

NEGROES REMOVED

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6 (P).—Advices received in Atlanta are to the effect that Senator Harris, of Georgia, has been notified by the Veterans' Bureau that the last negro patient has been removed from the veterans' hospital at Atlanta. This last patient, it is understood, was transferred to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, recently. The Georgia senator had asked that negro patients be removed from the Atlanta hospital, where for some time they had been quartered with white patients.

AUG 19 1926

\$11,000 RAISED BY COLORED CITIZENS

THIS AMOUNT ALREADY SUBSCRIBED TOWARD CHARITY HOSPITAL

Approximately \$11,000 has already been raised by the colored people of Savannah towards the fund for a new Charity Hospital, it was disclosed this afternoon by Judge W. W. Douglas in an address delivered before a number of prominent citizens at the Hotel Savannah.

Object.

The object of the meeting was to get different viewpoints of laying out constructive plans for better organized effort among the white population in connection with the Charity Hospital campaign for funds.

Importance.

Judge Douglas pointed out that it was a matter of self-preservation that the negro be adequately taken care of in time of illness.

From a standpoint of industry illness among the colored people lowers the health record of the city and drives away new industries, Judge Douglas stated. He appealed to every one to help in putting the drive over, thus causing the city to have adequate hospital facilities for its colored citizens.

Important.

Rev. Father Joseph D. Mitchell and Thomas A. Jones made brief talks in which they stressed the real need for a new Charity Hospital.

The presiding officer announced it would be four to five weeks before the campaign will be put on among the white citizens. From three to four weeks is the time tentatively suggested for beginning of the campaign with the colored people. A permanent chairman will not be selected until a careful canvass is made and the "right man" selected.

Meeting.

At the meeting with colored people last evening the presiding officer said that a promise had been given to name at least ten colored men who are in position to make donation of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each to the project. Dr. V. H. Bassett, city health officer was suggested by Judge Douglas as the proper official to obtain from all medical men of the city a symposium of the real needs for a new hospital. The presiding officer expressed the belief that the entire fund necessary for the hospital can be obtained in a canvass of not more than three or four days.

AUG 18 1926 NEGROES ORGANIZE

Meeting in Interest of Charity Hospital This Afternoon.

A woman's committee among the negroes will meet in the McKelvey-Powell building this afternoon at 5:30 to organize and help in the movement of building a new Charity Hospital.

Willie Hill Powell, who has good influence with her people, has been selected as chairman. She has sent out notices to more than 100 of her race, and it is expected when they meet this afternoon an organization will be completed for helping the movement.

There will be a meeting of the colored ministers of the Inter-denominational Ministers' Union to be held at 11 o'clock, August 19th, at St. Philip's A. M. E. Church on West Broad street.

White Charity Hospital Drive Headed By Rabbi Solomon To Double Negro Donations

Bishop Reese Elected Honorary Chairman—Set Goal For \$100,000

two prizes were awarded to Dr. I. D. Williams and Major D. J. Scott. The walls of the New Charity Hospital are now six feet high, so that of itself offers encouragement to the workers. If the societies and lodges and clubs who have promised to do their part would send in pledges and substantial initial payments the work on the build- would progress very much faster.

Sweeping through Savannah's population like a West Indian hurricane, the drive for \$125,000 with which to complete the building of Charity Hospital is carrying everything before it.

It is reported by everyone who comes in touch with the program as worked by Mr. Eckerle and Rev. Conant of the Hauby Organization that the white people of Savannah have set a mark for Negro health welfare that has never been reached by any Southern city.

At a luncheon at the Savannah Hotel this week it was disclosed that 20 teams composed of 12 white workers have signed up for the canvass which will take place some time in October.

With such leaders as the Rev. Father Mitchell of the Roman Catholic Church and our own Judge Meldrim as vice chairman and the true and tried Bishop Reese as honorary chairman, and Rabbi Solomon assuming the task of active chairman: Hon. John G. Kennedy, the Hon. Geo. Hunt and Rev. W. A. Jonnard of St. John's Church as Colonel and Majors of the drive, the success of the campaign is already assured.

The publicity part of the campaign for white people is to be handled by Messrs. Kulman, Patschal and Sutlive, the various captains are to be named later.

At a meeting held last week at which the Rev. Drs. Bratthwaite and Brown appeared and spoke to the white campaign cabinet, it was said by the members that the goal set for the white people would be \$100,000 contingent upon our people raising \$50,000 before the white drive begins.

Our group is so near the goal that it will take just a little effort on our part to bring our mark to \$50,000. The meeting set for Friday night at the McKelvey-Powell Hall will bring forth some interesting reports. Last week

THE JOURNAL OF THE
MAR 1 1926

LAST NEGRO PATIENT REMOVED FROM ATLANTA VETERANS HOSPITAL

Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 10.—Advice received in Atlanta are to the effect that Senator Harris of Georgia has it is understood, was transferred to been notified by the Veterans' Bureau that the last negro patient has been removed from the veterans' hospital at Atlanta. This last patient, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, recently. The Georgia senator had asked that negro patients be removed from the Atlanta hospital, where for some time they had been quartered with white patients.

ern Negro hospital. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the campaign, the South Atlantic Medical Society and the Trustees of Charity Hospital, entered an agreement to marshal their forces together in an united effort to build a new hospital. The Board of Trustees is carrying out its part of the agreement as fast as possible and expects the co-operation of the public in this campaign for a bigger and better hospital for all of the Negroes of Savannah. The trustee Board is composed of physicians, business and professional men and women, representing all walks of life. The hospital is a public institution. It never has been and never will be operated for any private or pecuniary gains.

The campaign now on has the endorsement and co-operation of the mayor, city health officer and many other leading white man and woman, and should be liberally supported by every race loving man and woman. A meeting of all the captains and workers is called at Asbury M. E. church Wednesday night, April 21, at 8 o'clock. Every one who has been appointed to solicit funds, and all who are willing to assist in soliciting funds for this drive, are urgently requested to be present at this meeting, as plans will be submitted for a strenuous canvass of the whole city during the next two weeks. All members of the Trustee Board and the executive committee are expected to be present with their friends who are willing to make a sacrifice in making the drive a success.

Charity Hospital Campaign Advancing

Meeting of All Workers Called at Asbury M. E. Church Next Wednesday Night

The campaign to raise funds to build a new Charity Hospital which was started some time ago, is going forward with much interest and enthusiasm. The first period of the drive will close May 15 and the chairman and executive committee together with the board of trustees are united in their efforts to make a whirlwind canvass during the last days of the first period. Present indication show that sufficient amount of money will be raised to begin the erection of the new hospital immediately after the close of the drive.

Every one familiar with the hospital facilities for our group in Savannah, fully realize that the greatest need of the community is a mod-

Passavant Hospital Will Not Draw Color Line

In the midst of countless hospitals which baffle their mission merely by refusing to treat members of the Race, it is a pleasure to find a hospital like the new Passavant Memorial hospital boldly proclaiming its policy of being open to all, regardless of creed, race, or ability to pay. The Passavant hospital will be the first unit of a medical center to be affiliated with Northwestern university. The campaign for this financial campaign. The campaign got under way at the Drake hotel last week. We wonder how many members of the Race are willing to show their gratitude by contributing to the campaign. The stand of the new Passavant hospital by subscribing to its campaign fund? Not that Passavant needs our money. The campaign opened with \$268,930 of freely donated cash before even a penny had been asked for. Our donation might be only a drop in the bucket, but it would be a graceful gesture, suggests a Defender reader, for us to give our small bit anyway, just to show them that we are not ungrateful. It would show that we are not blind to the good being done for us and that we own a sense of gratitude.

LARGE THROGS OF CITIZENS SEE NEW SANITARIUM

Hospital Of Dr. U. Grant Dailey Sets Pace For All In Service To Community

More than 500 persons representing the community were guests of the sanitarium of Dr. U. Grant Dailey, 3736 South Michigan Boulevard, Monday night when the doors of this institution were thrown open to the public. The main reception room of the sanitarium was literally banked with flowers from the friends and well wishers of the founder of the sanitarium.



Dr. Dailey

The visitors were greeted by Dr. and Mrs. Dailey, together with the associates of the founder, Drs. Berry, Dillard and Callis, all of whom saw that every visitor was made to feel thoroughly at home, as well as given the privilege of seeing

every inch of what is declared to be the finest sanitarium in this country manned by an entirely colored personnel.

A flood of congratulatory telegrams and letters from every section of the country attested the nation-wide approval of the forward step taken by "So Home-Like"

Advance notice of the home-like atmosphere of the sanitarium had primed the eyes of the inspecting visitors who were fully convinced that the seeming impossible had been attained in this particular venture. With patients actually in the sanitarium, there was a marked absence of the "hospital air" that brings terror to the heart of many patients. Many of the visitors were heard to remark after their inspection: "This place is so home-like I can hardly believe it's a hospital."

The ground floor of the building houses the stewards' quarters, the cuisine and the dining hall. On the first floor are the offices of Drs. Bailey, Berry, Dillard and Callis, all equipped with the latest modern devices and instruments for practice of their profession. Here also is found the general offices of the hospital, where courteous attendants insure prompt service at all times.

The second floor houses the X-ray rooms and laboratory, where the physicians will execute their most exacting work as diagnosticians. It is worthy of note that the staff of the hospital is comprised strictly of licensed physicians and graduate trained nurses—no internes or student nurses being employed.

Private Wards

The commodious, "homey" private wards of the hospital are located on the fourth floor, where the maximum of sunlight and fresh air is guaranteed patients under treatment at the sanitarium. Each ward is completely equipped, having added to their adequate supply of furniture the little bric-a-bracs that lend a hospitable air to each ward.

On the fourth floor is found the general ward, where 12 patients can be accommodated very comfortably. This floor also houses the amphitheater—the latest word in an "operating room" guaranteeing to all the best in surgical skill.

Dr. Dailey has announced that the doors of the hospital will be open to public inspection the remainder of this week from 4 to 8 p. m. and those who have not availed themselves of the privilege of inspection are urged to do so at these hours.

Surgeon Opens Sanitarium

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11 (ANP)—A hospital and sanitarium has just been opened in this city by Dr. U. G. Dailey, surgeon and specialist, equipped for diagnostic, surgical, and maternity work.

COLORED DOCTORS AND THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Dr. August Schachner, who is a bitter opponent of the City Hospital's Alliance with and subjection to the University of Louisville, fired another one of his broadsides at those institutions in Monday's Courier-Journal.

It is of particular interest to us because in driving home his arguments Dr. Schachner includes the injustice done Colored physicians as well as White doctors not connected with the U. of L.

1-9-26

It often happens that White men fighting for their own rights and privileges have to help the Negro get his. But not so with Dr. Schachner in this case. He did not have to mention the Colored race to his honor be it said, he has always contended that the Colored physicians and internes and nurses should have entry to the City Hospital. A few months ago a Colored boy was shot by a policeman. To take the stigma off the Republican administration the Republican League sent one of the leading Colored surgeons and two of the best trained Colored nurses to the City Hospital to serve this boy.

The youngster recovered under their attentive care.

It was a wise and just thing for the Republican League to do but what we want to know is: If Colored Doctors and Nurses could enter and serve in the City Hospital on that occasion why can't they do so Always? We have got a "jim crow" hospital—Why is not the Color line drawn straight and tight in the City Hospital as it is in the schools and even in the Churches of God?

But back to Dr. Schachner—it is always refreshing to be included in public discussions other than as objects of ridicule or victims of prejudice that we quote from the Doctor's article the following:

"If this applied to the white members of the medical profession, how much more does it apply to the Colored members, who with their clientele were also among the supporters of this hospital. And while on the Colored side of this question let us reiterate that the first campaign for a million-dollar bond issue for the present hospital was lost; in the second, the Colored members of the profession were promised recognition if they worked for the bonds, which they did faithfully, but which promises made them are still unfilled. It yet remains for the University to honorably fulfill its obligation to this race. When the University of Louisville took the hospital it automatically assumed the obligations that went with the hospital.

"A favorite, but thoroughly fallacious, answer of the University of Louisville in the past has been that this is an institution of the city, and the hospital is connected with the University of Louisville, which is also a city institution. To this we add, so are the courts, public schools, parks, Police and Fire Departments, city institutions, but no one thinks of permitting them to be used selfishly by a few.

Ky. Hospital Open To Physicians

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1.—The discussion at the State interracial meeting held here a few days ago are already bearing fruit in opening to Colored physicians the opportunity of study offered by hospital clinics.

Dr. James Bruce, eminent child specialist of this city, has issued a cordial invitation to the Colored physicians to attend his clinic at the Children's Hospital every Monday. The announcement was made through Mrs. Helm Bruce, a member of the State and local interracial committees and one of the city's most prominent women.

Board of Safety Rebukes

Hospital Authorities For Refusing Colored Man

Zach Wright is dead. Did he have to die? That is the question. Mr. Wright worked for the Sunshine Center—a Baptist Institution on Madison street. Last week he fell ill. Dr. Richard W. Oliver was called. Dr. Oliver is not only an eye, ear nose and throat specialist, he is a City Physician. He saw the man, waited on him and pronounced it a case for the City Hospital. Four times was the ambulance called and four times it came and refused to take Wright to the hospital. Some upstart interne, declaring it was not a hospital case. Finally Dr. George Simpson, white, was called and he pronounced the case fit for the hospital. He called the ambulance came. Wright was taken to the City Hospital—Sunday afternoon after Dr. Oliver had failed—and he died Sunday night.

Would he have died if they had taken him to the hospital when Dr. Oliver called? That is the question. But that wouldn't be any question or any doubt if There Were Colored Doctors, Nurses and Internes in the City Hospital to look after Colored Patients.

Colored people are awfully wrought up over the treatment accorded Wright and Dr. Richard Oliver.

The matter was presented to the Board of Public Safety Thursday afternoon and to the credit of that body and the Republican organization, it

must be said everything was done to fix the matter up.

Mr. Frank Kimmell gave his personal attention to the case and Mr. Hawes and Col. Carrell took the matter up earnestly. Colored people generally, feel this won't happen again.

Of course the only solution is Colored physicians, nurses and internes and even auto drivers in the hospital. When that comes to pass—this question will be settled FOREVER.

Rev. T. Timberlake, Rev. A. H. Shumake, Dr. R. L. Oliver and Dr. R. W. Oliver appeared before the board with this complaint. William Warley, editor of the News, was supposed to have appeared with this committee but was not present. The Hospital was for all the people and Board of Safety declared the City instructed the hospital authorities to accept all persons where a physician called.

Dr. G. H. Reid had a similar experience to Dr. Oliver Wednesday. But it is not expected anything like this will happen again. The Board of Safety, Messrs. Carrell, Hawes and Rose—all good Republicans—were strong in their denunciation of the Hospital authorities and it is felt by those present that in the future Colored people will get proper attention from them Even When Colored Doctors call.

COLORED DOCTORS AND NURSES WANT TO GET IN HOSPITAL

A committee of Colored citizens appeared before the Board of Public Safety Thursday afternoon and presented claim sand reasons why Colored physicians and nurses should be admitted to the City Hospital. The committee was made up of I. Willis Cole, R. E. Berry, Dr. R. L. Oliver, Dr. W. J. Walls, Mrs. Louvina Sneed, Rev. H. W. Jones, Rev. C. C. Steward and Wm. Warley.

NEW PROGRAM OF MANAGEMENT AT FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL

ALLEGED DISCOURTEOUS TREATMENT BY DR. HEATH SAID TO BE CAUSE OF TROUBLE; DRS. FRED- ERICKS, LANDRY, HARDIN EXCLUDED

It is reported that the Methodist Episcopal Church is operating 80 hospitals in various parts of the country; and that a new program of management has been adopted by the governing board with central offices in Chicago, Ill.

Working in accordance with this new program of management, it is alleged that representatives from the Chicago board, Drs. P. J. McVeety and R. N. Davis, came to the city during the early part of August and re-organized the new local board of control at Flint-Goodridge Hospital.

It is further reported that a meeting was held at Bishop R. E. Jones' office, composed of the above named representatives, the bishop and others concerned and the hospital's colored staff. As the names of the members of this new staff were read at this meeting, it was observed by those attending that Drs. Rivers Fredericks, L. B. Landry and J. A. Hardin had been excluded from the said staff; and that the full colored staff, excepting Drs. Brazier and Thornhill, left the meeting in protest against such alleged unjust treatment.

News of what is considered an injustice to the three excluded physicians spread rapidly over the city, creating, it is said, a very unwholesome atmosphere of discontent at the hospital and general dissatisfaction among the colored citizenry here—by whom the three physicians left off the staff are held in high esteem.

Discourteous Treatment

About a year ago there was trouble at Flint-Goodridge Hospital over the alleged discourteous treatment on the part of the superintendent, Dr. T. Restine Heath, towards the colored medical staff, resulting in the bringing of representatives from Chicago, who, together with Bishop Jones and others concerned, got the matter smoothed over—so that, from appear-

have otherwise behaved in their practice at Flint-Goodridge Hospital in a manner unbecoming to gentlemen and physicians.

Just Resentment

If no such record of misbehavior in their connection with the hospital can be found, then the colored staff therein and the general colored citizenry have a right to resent his removal and that of his two fellow physicians.

Trouble Elsewhere

Again, if there is no record nor proof of wilful misbehavior against them, nor any record of disqualification for lack of ability to perform their professional duty, then the trouble must be somewhere else; and those responsible for the alleged exclusion of these physicians from the local staff have apparently made a serious mistake, which is destined to hurt the standing of the institution in this city and state.

No Contradiction

Another observation: If, in the meeting composed of the colored staff the representatives from Chicago, Bishop Jones and others concerned, Dr. Vining, in behalf of the members of the colored staff, made the alleged plain statement to the effect that colored physicians composing the staff, do not desire to work under Dr. Heath, superintendent at the hospital; if this statement met no contradiction from the other members of the staff, this alleged expression of non-desire to serve under the present superintendent is obviously the consensus of opinion of the entire colored staff.

Find the Trouble

It would seem that the whole controversy narrows itself down to the practical point of: find the trouble and do away with it—in order that the unhealthy atmosphere at the hospital may be cleared up, and the institution put on a smooth running basis satisfactory to all concerned.

Resign for Good of Work

If, as Dr. Vining's alleged uncontradicted statement would lead the general public to believe, the attitude of Dr. T. Restine Heath, super-

intendent, towards the service rendered in the hospital by the colored staff is incompatible, and if this incompatibility cannot be overcome, as the several difficulties that have arisen in the past lead the public to believe, then it seems that the only logical thing for Dr. Heath to do is to resign from the superintendency of the hospital.

On the other hand, if those physicians who have been excluded from the local staff have wilfully violated the established rules of the institution or in any manner disqualified themselves, then it seems that the only logical thing for them to do is to unhesitatingly resign from their respective positions thereon.

No Ambition for Office

According to the members of the colored staff, their desire not to work under Dr. Heath is not prompted by ambition for higher office, nor by any dislike for a white superintendent nor by any desire to have any choice in the selection of a new one; this fact, it is said, was made plain at the above mentioned meeting, but their contention is that they and the present superintendent have not and cannot work in harmony.

Opinion of Outsiders Misleading

It is reported that ministers of churches and other persons who do not come in daily contact with conditions at the hospital, have been asked to pass an opinion on the situation at the institution during past difficulties, and that they have made certain recommendations, which may or may not have been accepted. However this may be, it seems that Dr. Heath, his colored staff, and his corps of nurses are the logical persons to know conditions as they exist at the hospital—inasmuch as they are there in active, daily service to see, hear and touch them; therefore, it would seem that whenever ministers of churches or any other persons not directly connected in service there, are called in to pass an opinion on matters affecting conditions in the institution, there must of a necessity, result confusion and

misconception of facts as they really are.

The last thought does not include Bishop Jones, whose position as chairman of the board, naturally compels a careful study on his part of conditions at Flint-Goodridge; and who is understood by the general colored citizenry here, to act as a mediator in difficulties arising at the hospital after carefully examining all facts and evidence in any given case, when submitted by those whose service at the institution brings them intimate and correct knowledge of conditions there.

Physicians Will Not Return

It is reported that those colored physicians who left the meeting in protest against the exclusion of their three fellow physicians are resolved not to return to their positions on the staff.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOV 17 1926

MONEY IS DONATED TO NEGRO HOSPITAL

\$60,000 Subscribed, But
More Is Needed, Com-
mittee Announces

The campaign committee of the New Orleans negro hospital announces receipt of a number of contributions from white citizens, and some from negro fraternal orders. Approximately \$60,000 has been subscribed to the fund to date, but much more is needed, the committee said.

Contributions from white individuals and firms are: Officers and members of Canal Bank & Trust Company, \$500; D. H. Holmes, \$100; Chas Kaufman Co., Ltd., \$100; Sam Bonart clothing store, \$100; through W. E. Robertson, \$200; Orleans Furniture Manufacturing Company, \$100; J. C. Derhofen, \$100; the D. W. Feltel Bag Company, \$100; Father L. Furent, \$100; S. L. Jacobs, realtor, \$100; J. W. C. Wright, \$50; Mrs. W. S. Penick, \$50; William Washington, \$100. Contributions from negro fraternal organizations include Elks, \$600; Negro Research Club, \$25.00; Wid-uth P. C. \$25.

Among the churches are the Tulane Avenue Baptist, \$2005, Southern District Baptist Association, \$100, Austerlitz Baptist, \$94.50.

Get A Hospital of Your Own

For years the City of New Orleans has needed an up-to-date colored hospital where colored physicians can be free to enter, practice surgery and otherwise give unrestricted professional service to their patients.

It is said that the Charity Hospital is overcrowded. This being true, the city fathers will, no doubt, welcome such relief as a modern, well-ordered, all-colored hospital will afford. As it endeavors to do its share in caring for a goodly portion of its own; for surely such a hospital, in order to shoulder a part of the responsibility in caring for those who are unable to help themselves, should carry a charity department.

Never has there been a time, perhaps, in the history of New Orleans, when the colored physicians have been drawn so closely together in one common interest as to the improvement of the practice of the colored medical profession here.

Never has the time been so ripe for a movement emanating from the colored medical profession here to secure a modernly equipped hospital to be owned and directed by colored people.

And, without doubt, should the colored physicians here, get together as one man, and launch such a movement in real earnest, they would be surprised at the eager aid and encouragement which will come to them, not only from the colored physicians and the colored citizens throughout the state, but from many white citizens as well; for the latter also are very much aware of the splendid opportunity awaiting a real colored hospital to assist in the general improvement of health conditions.

The day has long since come, when a well established hospital cannot hope to enjoy continued success in its noble mission of serving humanity, if it makes the earning of money its chief object and allows selfish motives to create discord between the management and its medical staff.

Both the management and the staff must feel that their first duty is that of reestablishing the health of humanity's sick and wounded who come to the institution to be benefited by that aid the advanced stage of medical science is in an undeniable position to offer them.

It would seem that the second or equally

important thought in the operation of a hospital, equipped with modern conveniences, must be that of strict and mutual co-operation with the city and state boards of health in safeguarding the health of the general citizenry thereof, by assisting in the prevention or eradication of conditions which make for epidemics of disease, threatening the lives of people of entire districts.

In all of this, if conscientious, painstaking service is rendered, at all times, by those responsible for the success of the hospital, no fears need be entertained as to the monetary remuneration—the very work and high quality service maintained will bring unsolicited and lucrative gain for all concerned.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOV 3 1926

Negro Hospital Project

DESIROUS of providing additional hospital facilities for their sick, the negroes of New Orleans this week have launched a campaign for the necessary funds. They plan the construction of a modern hospital building on a site already purchased at Delachaise and South Robertson streets. This proposed two hundred-bed hospital will be staffed by negro physicians and nurses and will care for both pay and charity patients. With "Help Yourself!" adopted as their campaign slogan the leaders of the movement have addressed their appeal for subscriptions primarily to the negro population of New Orleans, Louisiana and Mississippi. As the drive began it was announced that more than \$32,000 of the \$300,000 fund had been pledged.

Both the hospital project itself, and the "help yourself" keynote of the campaign, deserve and will have the hearty commendation of our white citizens. Present local hospital facilities for negroes are admittedly inadequate, only one bed being available for every 2000 here in New Orleans, according to the campaign leaders. The undertaking to make good that deficiency in part at least, on their own initiative and if possible out of their own resources, is highly creditable. Establishment of the hospital as proposed will promote the general community health and welfare along with its direct and obvious benefits to the race which it is to serve.

We suggest, therefore, that the white citizens of New Orleans view it broadly as a community welfare project and as such give aid to its realization. Their co-operation, we are sure, will be welcomed and appreciated

by the leaders of the campaign, and the cause is worthy of the sympathy and support of us all.

ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 24 1926

NEGROES DRIVE FOR HOSPITAL

**\$300,000 Sought For All-
Colored Infirmary in
Orleans**

Negroes of New Orleans will open a drive for \$300,000 on November 1 to build a hospital for colored people, where they will be treated by negro doctors and where negro girls will be trained as nurses.

A site for the hospital already has been purchased at South Robertson and Delachaise streets, with an "L" opening into Louisiana avenue.

There will be 11,000 negro workers in the drive headed by 100 captains and 100 generals. Aid will be sought from every section of Louisiana. Both white and colored citizens will be asked to contribute.

A mass meeting on October 30 at 8:45 p. m., in the Lyric theatre will open the campaign. White and negro civic leaders will address the meeting.

Plan 200 Beds

Plans for the hospital have been drawn. It is proposed to have 200 beds in the new institution. The site measures 150 feet by 160 feet, with 300 by 150 feet in the "L."

"Help Yourself" will be the slogan of the campaign. Negro leaders are urging the negroes to give all they can before they ask anything from the white citizenry.

Already every colored school teacher has pledged \$30, making a total of \$12,000. The 35 colored physicians of the city have pledged a total of \$20,000. Sixteen thousand colored school children are expected to contribute \$2,000.

The hospital board of directors includes A. L. Moss, president; Joseph P. Geddes, secretary; W. E. Robertson, treasurer; S. W. Green, H. E. Braden, William Washington, Marion T. Keller, E. J. LaBranche and Joseph Dejoie.

The executive board includes: O. C. W. Taylor, president; James E. Gayle, secretary; C. C. Dejoie, treasurer; A. J. Bigard, Joseph P. Geddes, Dr. J. J. Donasier, Dr. Rivers Fredericks, Dr. W. A. Willis, Dr. G. W. Lucas, George Labat, Rev. J. L. Burrell, J. W. Tarleton, R. J. Llopis, Rev. E. Williams, Jerry Thomas, Wallace Marine and Joseph Bartholemew.

The following captains already have appointed and head a force of 110 workers each: Mrs. Viola Curtis, Mrs.

M. T. Wells, Allen Carter, Rev. E. D. Williams, John Lockett, Albert Raymond, Mrs. A. Randall, Mrs. Rebecca Davis, Mrs. L. L. Daden, Mrs. D. J. Guidry, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. S. Augustus, Mrs. E. Robinson, Mrs. E. Moore, John Douglas, Mrs. A. M. Freeman, rs. W. H. Belisle, Mrs. Pauline Stemley, Mrs. Theodore Zeno, Mrs. Ophelia Truner, Mrs. S. G. Brown, Mrs. M. L. Vincent, Mrs. Rebecca White, Mrs. Lizzie White, Henry Bigman, Mrs. Francis Jefferson, Mrs. Ella Taylor, Rev. McWillis, A. D. Jones, D. T. Smith.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOV 1 1926 NEGRO HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN IS OFF TO FLYING START

**Advance Subscriptions of
\$32,682 Announced
After Meeting**

As a result of the mass meeting held Saturday night at the Lyric theater, the negroes of New Orleans started their hospital campaign with an advance subscription of \$32,682, it was announced Sunday.

Several negro life insurance companies made known their subscriptions, which totaled \$10,004. Several individuals announced pledges of \$1000 each. Among these were Walter Cohen, Dr. R. Frederick, Dr. R. J. Vining and Dr. R. J. Coker. These were in addition to about \$16,000 which had been promised the advance squad before the campaign opened Saturday night.

The campaign committee under the direction of O. C. W. Taylor, and James E. Gayle has decided to hold daily meeting at noon in the Pythian Temple to receive the reports of the district captains and workers.

According to the announcement, a large organization has been perfected, consisting of fifty captains with 100 lieutenants each. This gives the movement an organization of 5500 men and women in the district canvass.

The slogan of "Help Yourself" has impressed the negroes of New Orleans, according to Taylor, and has shown the white citizens that the negroes are doing all in their power to put over their own campaign and hospital.

It is estimated that more than \$300,000 will be needed to construct this 200-bed hospital to be erected at South Robertson and Delachaise. All this must be raised by popular subscription.

Many contributions have been promised from white business firms, particularly those employing negro labor and those who receive a great deal of negro patronage.

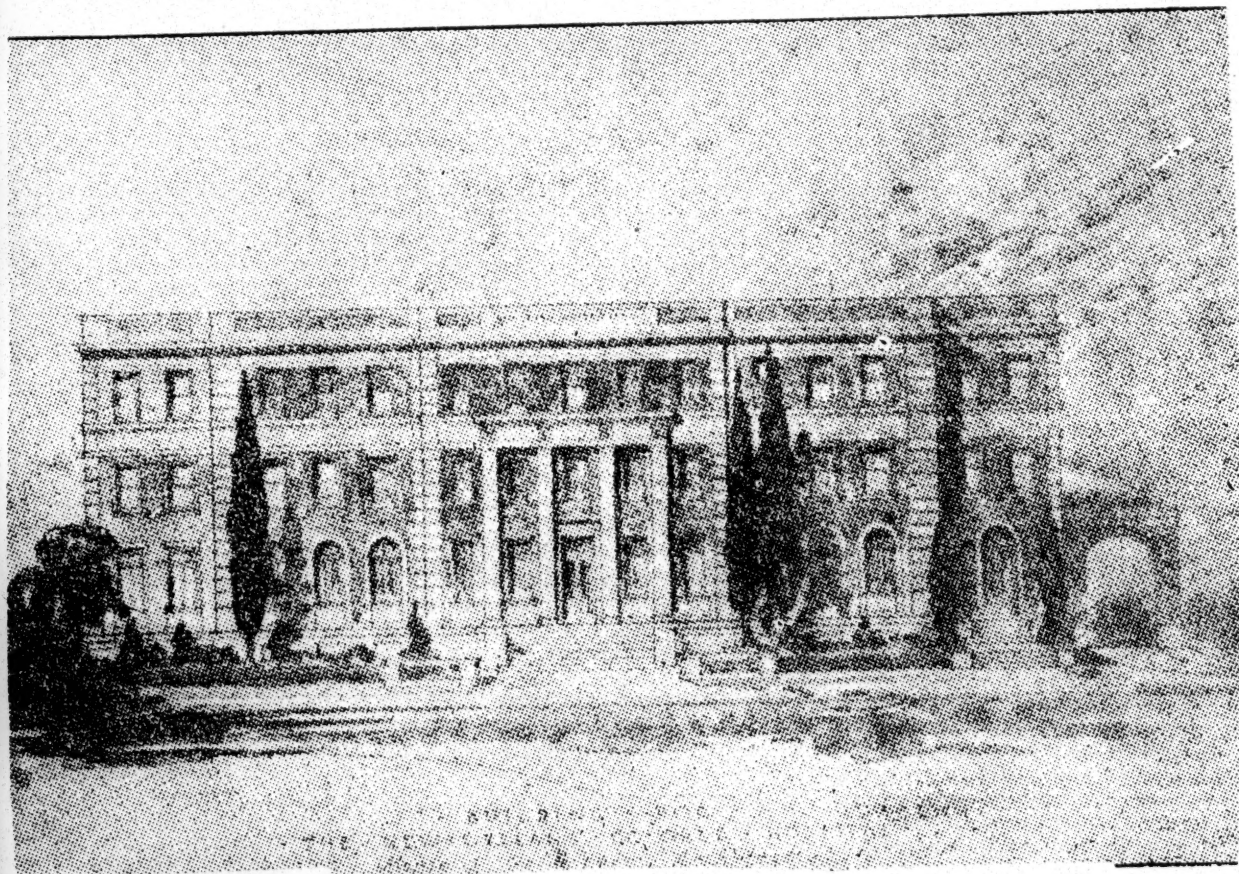
Hospitals-1926

Louisiana.

ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 24 1926

Architectural Drawing For Negro Hospital



TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOV 2 1926

A COLORED HOSPITAL

COLORED Orleanians unite in a campaign to raise funds for a hospital to be operated for and by negroes. The campaign began auspiciously with an enthusiastic meeting Saturday night at which white and colored leaders pledged their co-operation. Commissioner Walmsley represented the city administration in approving it.

The need of such a hospital is recognized. There is a ratio of 2000 negroes to every bed available to them in city hospitals. The colored people, themselves, are enthusiastic and will raise a good part of the necessary funds. But they will need help. New Orleans should give it.

Hospitals - 1926

SIX PHYSICIANS NAMED FOR T. B. CLINIC

Medical Association Appoints

Doctors To Work Daily At

Provident Hospital

MEDICINE AVAILABLE
SOON FOR PATIENTS

X-Ray And Visiting Nurse

New Features Also To Be
Added

Six physicians were appointed by the Medical Association Tuesday to man the tuberculosis clinics held daily at Provident hospital, under the auspices of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

The physicians are Dr. Bernard Harris, Dr. J. C. Cassey, Dr. Robert Jackson, Dr. W. B. Cook, Dr. W. Berkley Butler and Dr. George A. Allen.

Addresses were delivered to the association by Dr. W. J. Sloan and M. Greenberg of the Tuberculosis Association who stated that medicine for the patients and X-ray with the probable cooperation of the Maryland General Hospital and a visiting nurse would be added to the clinic this year.

Dr. R. G. Chissell, Druid Hill avenue and McMechen street, was host to the association which approved the plan to combine its meetings with those of the pharmacists and dentists of the city.

Dr. Maceo Williams and Dr. J. H. Tompkins were admitted as new members.

THAT'S THE REASON, MR. HINES

General Frank T. Hines, head of the Veteran Bureau, says that owing to racial prejudice which exists, it is necessary to segregate disabled Negro veterans at the government hospitals.

We want to call Mr. Hines' attention to the fact that it is next to impossible to give the Negro veterans a square deal by segregating them from the whites, and at the same time, keep them under the same roof, or even near each other.

To segregate the Negro veterans and force them to be reminded of it daily, is adding injury to insult, neither of which, is good for mind or body. And it is for that reason that we contend the proper thing to be done here, is for the government to build a hospital in this area for the hospitalization of Negro beneficiaries, not near, but far removed from the influence of hospitals occupied by the white veterans.

The reason Mr. Hines, is race prejudice, and when you consider the many evils that follow in the wake of race prejudice, we are sure that there will be no argument against giving the Negro veterans a hospital to themselves.

248 Beds for Colored In All Baltimore Hospitals

There are 248 beds available for colored patients in all the Baltimore hospitals, according to inquiries made by this paper.

Altogether, there are listed 47 hospitals, dispensaries, and hospital stations in the city. But 23 of these, however, are regular hospitals in the strictest meaning of the term. Of this 23 only 11 receive colored patients regularly.

Some of the others in emergencies, they say, receive patients.

Inquiries of city hospitals show that the following equipment for colored patients are available:

Johns Hopkins, 112 adults, 29 maternity and an indeterminate number of babies and children.

South Baltimore General, 6, with no maternity.

West Baltimore General, 16, with no maternity.

Colonial Hospital, 16, with no maternity.

St. Joseph, 18, with no maternity.

Franklin Street Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat, 2.

Provident, 27 with 8 maternity.

Among those who do not have any colored beds were Hebrew, Kelly Howard, Baltimore Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat, Homewood, Garrett Robert Hospital for Children, Hospital for Women of Maryland, West End Maternity Hospital, Emergency Hospital, and Bon Secours.

Although it is known that colored patients are received at Franklin Square, it could not be ascertained just how many beds were available.

At the White Maternity Hospital 1219 Madison avenue, there are available 20 Maternity Beds. This

makes a total of 47 maternity beds in all Baltimore's hospitals.

One Negro Hospital

At Provident Hospital there are all told 35 beds. This is the only public hospital in the city that is operated by and opens its doors to physicians of the race.

Recently it included among the twelve physicians on its staff, a number of white surgeons, a supply of medicine, and four girls are training there for the profession of nursing.

It was rumored recently that the \$25,000 Victory Hospital Fund, which is said to be available for hospital purposes, may be used to help the Provident Hospital. Doctors point out that with a population of 112,000 that there are just about one-tenth of the necessary hospital beds available here in the city.

HOSPITAL COMMISSION IN INITIAL SESSION

Move For \$1,000,000 Hospital

Launched In Mayor's Office

STATE'S ATTY. ALTFELD
SPONSORS MOVEMENT

Dr. J. M. Rowland Elected

Chairman And Dr. Horace
Flack Secretary

The Mayor's committee behind the \$1,000,000 hospital project for colored people in Baltimore held its initial session in the Mayor's office Thursday.

Mayor Jackson presided and started things off with his own endorsement. Dr. J. H. M. Rowland was elected chairman and Dr. Horace Flack, city statistician, was elected secretary.

Citing the need for a hospital for colored people, Dr. Henry S. McCord declared that no public hospital in the city provides private rooms for colored patients and there is not sufficient room in the white hospitals for those colored persons who need hospital attention. There is one hospital bed for each 150 white person in the city and only one hospital bed for every 500 colored persons in the city.

Judge Ulman declared that aside from the need of hospital beds there was plainly a need in this city for a hospital where physicians and nurses should have proper clinical facilities.

States Attorney Milton M. Altfield, who is sponsoring the movement said that his plan is to have the State legislature place its approval upon a million dollar loan for Baltimore City to be used for the erection of this hospital.

At his suggestion a motion was passed authorizing the chairman to appoint a special committee to look into the whole question of hospital facilities for colored people in Baltimore and report to the committee at a subsequent meeting.

Hospitals-1926

COLORED STAFF FOR KANSAS CITY HOSPITAL



Kelly Miller, Jr.

clinician and contagious diseases; Dr. M. D. Brooks, head of pathological department; Dr. L. W. Turner, head of the x-ray department; Dr. W. H. Bruce, visiting physician.

The staff of the Colored Division of the Kansas City Hospital is now made up completely of colored doctors.

The present paid staff consists of Dr. Unthank; Mrs. Dora E. Harris, social service worker; Miss Bertha J. Thomas, superintendent of nurses; C. A. Myers, house surgeon; Dr. E. H. Lee,

duced into the committee meeting to the effect that the committee opposed the proposal to move the projected Race hospital from Wood and Cottage Aves. to behind the City hospital. It was lost when the voting resulted in a 5 to 3 *under*

Members of the Race are fighting the attempt to make their promised hospital an annex to the present white City hospital. There will be smaller opportunity for race medical men to secure responsible positions, they assert, and the patients will be used by the white physicians and surgeons in the neighboring institution for *experimental* purposes.

The white citizens who favor bringing the two institutions together point out that savings of \$248,000 will be effected in initial construction and \$49,000 annually in operating costs. Both points of view were aired thoroughly in the committee hearing. Frank L. Williams, principal of the Sumner high school, insisted that the Race residents here had been promised a completely separate hospital, where nurses and physicians could be trained unhampered by joint service with white persons.

W. Frank Carter (white), committee chairman, declared that he would live up to the pledge of the bond issue for a completely separate hospital, even though it be less economical. Harry Scullin (white) and Alvin G. Carpenter (white) took the same point of view.

Missouri

DEADLOCK IN ROW ON SITE OF HOSPITAL

Bond Committee Fails to Reach Decision

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—The location of the proposed new hospital for members of the Race in this city is still as much a matter of conjecture as ever. Repeated efforts to settle the question of whether the new structure would be an independent Race hospital or a Jim Crow annex to the existing City hospital have resulted only in a deadlock.

A vain effort was made last to place the citizens' bond issue perversory committee on record favoring complete independence of the hospital. A motion was introduced

CITY HOSPITAL NO. 2

Someone has suggested as a compromise between the two sites that have been claiming much attention recently, that the site now occupied by the Deaconess Hospital at West Belle and Sarah streets, would be a most desirable location.

To this suggestion, we quite agree, provided the property can be purchased at reasonable figures, and enough other property can be bought adjacent to it to provide a little breathing spot. Say, let the south side of Fairfax be included in the plot. There are about eight houses on Fairfax that ought to be included in the land purchase and with the condemning of the alley between West Belle and Fairfax, ample ground space will be had.

We agree with the selection of this site, under the above conditions, believing it, as a matter of location, by far better than the Elleadsville site.

CITY HOSPITAL NO. 2

A statement coming from Dr. Omar F. Perdue, the retiring Superintendent of City Hospital No. 2, reveals a condition at that institution that calls for serious consideration on the part of the thinking colored people of this city.

We believe that the doctors, nurses and the colored citizens who advocated the establishing of this hospital are not getting what they asked for. They are being cheated out of that which by every rule of the game, is rightfully theirs in the administration and operation of the hospital. It was stated at the beginning that inasmuch as it was set aside exclusively for colored patients, Negro doctors and nurses would be put in charge of the hospital. Of course, because of the advantages of the clinical practice, it was soon found out it would be to the "best interest of the patients" to have certain white "specialists" in charge of certain cases. This was necessary, it was said at the time, because the Negro physicians lacked in experience and training along certain lines. Then the question of head nurse was supposed to be temporarily settled in the same manner, it being said at the time that a search had been made of the country and a colored woman could not be found who was fit by experience and training to fill the place as head nurse at City Hospital No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.

What the colored people are beginning to want to know is, what is the matter that the Negro Physicians are still being denied certain recognition at this hospital? Are we to believe that none competent can be found in this country who can be induced to take up this rich field?

Then too, the women, and those who are taking nurse training want to know can't one of their race be found who is capable of assuming the responsibilities as head nurse at this institution? What special or peculiar training has the present head nurse had that fits her for the place? To-be-sure, the present head nurse has the reputation of being "bossy" and possessed with the spirit of lordship, but are these the special qualities that fit one for head nurse over colored under studies? Isn't such a practice calculated to make those under her feel their inferiority? Why is it that Miss Martin has not seen fit to select one colored nurse as one of her assistants? Don't you see the reason?

We have nothing against Miss Martin personally. Neither have we any ill will toward her, we simply believe that she has served her day of usefulness at City Hospital No. 2. We know that if her presence there is in the interest of the patients, there

are many colored women who can fill her place to a much better advantage than she can hope to, though she stayed there a thousand years. Of course, we know that there are those who are telling her, and saying that a colored head nurse could not get the service out of the trainees. But that class of Negroes are those who are yet slaves at heart and believe that only under the whip of a white person can the highest efficiency be obtained from the colored both men and women. This was the same story that was told about Negro troops by those who wanted them officered by white men. But we only wish to say "wake up" Van, a hundred thousand Negro troops gave the lie to that old story nearly ten years ago.

FIGHT AGAINST
NEW HOSPITAL
DISCONTINUEDDirector Of Public Welfare
Salisbury Orders Work
Continued On Plans For
West End Location

Opposition to the location of the new hospital at the west end of the city, by colored citizens in the block bounded by Whittier and St. Ferdinand streets and Goode and Cottage Aves. has been abandoned by the Director of Public Welfare, Salisbury. Colored citizens thought the proposal to construct the new hospital as an addition to the present white hospital No. 1.

Resume Work

Salisbury Friday informed the city law department to proceed with legal work on the hospital plans. Funds for the building of the hospital come from the \$4,500,000 hospital item of the 1923 bond issue.

Salisbury's contentions were that the new hospital should be an adjunct to the present City Hospital plant for economy and efficiency. The colored citizens argued that their doctors would not be given equal privilege, and their sick not so well cared for if the new hospital be constructed as an addition to the present white institution, and that it rightfully belonged in a colored community to afford better facilities. The Bond Issue Supervisory Committee and the Aldermanic Committee on Public Welfare both backed the contention of the race citizens.

Terms in Bond Issue

What appeared to be a permanent bar in the way of the constructing of the new hospital at the west end location, came up several months

ago when city counselor Muench declared that an independently operated city hospital for Negroes could not be built under the \$4,500,000 hospital item of the 1923 Bond Issue.

This difficulty arose over the restricted language used in the proposition passed by the voters, as follows: For the acquisition of land and the construction of additions to and extensions and equipment of public hospitals and institutions for the care of delinquents and the indigent tubercular, insane, feeble-minded and sick patients, \$4,500,000.

DR. SLAUGHTER
ACCEPTS SUPT.
HOSPITAL NO. 2Dr. Omar F. Perdue, Retiring
Supt., Tells Of The
Many Handicaps Under
Which He Labored During
His Eleven Months
StayAccuses Miss Martin, Head
Nurse, Of Running Things

On Friday, October 1, Dr. Omar F. Perdue will surrender his office as superintendent of City Hospital No. 2, just eleven months after his appointment.

He will be succeeded by Dr. Fred K. Slaughter, 35 years old and single. Dr. Slaughter is a graduate of Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., and was captain in the U. S. Army medical corps during the world war, and saw service over sea. He enjoys a splendid war record.

On leaving the City Hospital No. 2, Dr. Perdue makes a scathing indictment against certain persons, politicians and otherwise, whom he claims

are the greatest hindrance to the successful operation of a hospital of this kind.

In a public statement, Dr. Perdue points out that the "body snatching" undertaker is one of the most persistent evils that he had to encounter, mentioning J. W. Chambers, whom he said wielded quite a deal of influence with the present city administration. He states that politics played an important part in the hospital affairs, and if he, as superintendent, discharged an employee, in some instances J. W. Chambers through Director Salisbury would insist on him re-instating the discharged employee. **Charges Miss Martin With Bossism**

"Another source of harrassing and embarrassment to me," the statement says, "has been one Miss Gettrude Martin, superintendent of the nurses' training school at this institution." He charges that Miss Martin wanted to run things at the hospital even to the extent of passing upon the appointment and discharge of employees and nurses. "The climax came," says the statement, "when she objected to me (the Supt.) visiting and inspecting the wards." By refusing to submit to this kind of practice on his part, the doctor says, caused him no little concern while he was head of City Hospital No. 2.

"Amidst all of this," Dr. Perdue says, "I did my duty as I saw it and because of my constant refusal to let others run the hospital for which I was responsible, my resignation was in order, which I gladly gave rather than stay there under the circumstances."

NEGRO HOSPITAL SITE STILL UNDETERMINED

Prospects for \$1,200,000
Building Provided for in Bond
Issue Are Remote.

Prospects for early construction of a City Hospital for Negroes, for which \$1,200,000 was provided in the bond issue, are about as good today as they were when the bond issue was approved more than three years ago.

Although city officials agree the present Negro hospital is inadequate, and the administration has conceded to Negro opinion in its demand for a western location in a Negro neighborhood, only one thing has been done under the condemnation ordinance passed in March, 1925. On Aug. 7, last, Chief Condemnation Attorney Senn ordered title examiners to trace ownership of property in the block bounded by Whittier street and Goode, St. Ferdinand and Kennerly avenues. He has not yet received a report.

Difficulties in Wording.

Difficulties are expected because of the language of the bond issue item in which the hospital expense was included is \$4,500,000 for "additions and extensions to hospital buildings."

When the city administration was trying to convince Negro leaders the hospital should be built adjacent to the City Hospital, because the initial cost and upkeep would be less if it were operated as an adjunct to that institution, City Counselor Muench ruled that the Negro hospital could not be built as an independent institution because of the wording of the bond issue proposition.

However, the Board of Aldermen refused to listen to Director of Public Welfare Salisbury's suggestion that the condemnation ordinance be repealed in favor of a site near the City Hospital, and last summer Salisbury abandoned his opposition to the western site.

City Hall Opinions Vary.

Opinions vary at the City Hall

today as to the prospects for the hospital. Director Salisbury and Mayor Miller agree that a Negro hospital is sorely needed, on some site, and insisted they would do all in their power to put it through. Comptroller Nolte, however, expressed the belief that it would be illegal to issue bonds for the western site, in the light of Muench's opinion. Muench held it would not be illegal to issue bonds, but predicted that as soon as such issuance was begun, some taxpayer would protest against the western location, in which case the point of "additions and extensions" would block the proceedings.

The need for a new Negro Hospital was pointed out by the grand jury which reported last June, when the present hospital on Pine street was criticised as overcrowded, poorly equipped, and without room for the segregation of patients suffering from contagious diseases.

KENTON N. I. CAZZIYE**APRIL 27, 1926****\$200 FOR HOSPITAL.**

The sum of \$200 has been turned over to the Princeton Hospital as the result of the recent tag day held by the Princeton Colored Republican Unit. The officers of the organization are Mrs. George M. Mention, president; Miss Omega Harris, vice president; Miss Gertrude Z. Hoagabnd, secretary; Mrs. Virginia Chapman, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Jennie M. Harris, treasurer.

The university orchestra gave a concert this evening in McCosh Hall with John Kirkpatrick at the piano, giving several solos. The program included Glauzunow's "Bacchanadel of the Seasons," Crawford's "Prelude and Fugue," Hoenigger's "Rhapsodie" and Tchaikowskys "Andante Cantabile" from "Fifth Symphony," in addition to three solos by Kirkpatrick.

Physicians Differ As To Plan For Establishing Convalescent Home; Raise Segregation Issue At Meeting

"Would Rather Let People Die a Few Years Longer Than Accept Proposition", Sentiment Expressed By One Doctor; Committee to Confer With United Hospital Fund

Negro physicians in Harlem entertain widely-divergent views relative to what steps should be taken to establish a home for colored convalescents, it developed at a meeting held to discuss the question Thursday, April 1, at the New York Urban League, 202-4 West 136th street. *New York Age 4-10-26*

Some of the physicians, despite figures submitted showing Negroes barred from the majority of convalescent institutions, opposed the establishment of a separate home for the race on the ground that it smacked of segregation. There were others who thought the most important issue was providing a suitable place for the colored convalescent, especially in view of the fact that the doors of nearly nine out of ten institutions are closed against Negro applicants.

The meeting was called to order by James H. Hubert, who outlined what had been done for colored convalescents during the last few years. He told of the home at Valley Rest and the two homes, one for men at Elmsford, N. Y., and the other for women at Staten Island. The inadequate capacity of the homes was pointed out, and Mr. Hubert stated the United Hospital Fund had been making a study of colored convalescence.

Bureau Makes Survey

Miss Pauline Jordan of the Hospital Information Bureau, who assisted in the study, stated that of the thirty-six adult homes investigated only seven admitted Negroes, and of the forty-three children's homes only twenty admitted Negroes; that of

establish a home of their own.

Dr. Jones Wright thought it difficult to establish a separate home. He expressed the opinion that the Burke Foundation is known as a prejudiced organization and would give \$10,000 to get rid of the problem. He was not surprised at the United Hospital Fund joining such a movement.

Dr. Allen B. Graves opposed the proposition, stating he would rather let the people die a few years longer than accept the invitation extended.

Dr. Wiley Wilson stated he was against the plan and as President of the Medical Association expressed the views of practically 99 per cent. of the organization.

Wants Race To Finance Project

Dr. Aaron McGhee thought all money for such a proposition should come from colored people; that it should be financed and run by the race.

Dr. E. E. Rawlins asked the physicians to be practical, stating that if the United Hospital Fund is willing, after making a survey, to finance a colored convalescent home he believed the offer should be accepted; that he did not believe he was degrading the race by so doing.

Dr. Lucien Brown favored the proposition, inasmuch as the race is in no position to provide a home. He did not think Negroes would be degrading themselves by accepting financial help from white people.

Fred R. Moore observed that although colored physicians in Harlem object to segregation they segregate themselves, as 99 per cent of their patients are colored. He referred to Jewish segregation and how Jews flourished on the East Side until able to take their own place and build hospitals and homes for themselves. In his opinion most of the financial assistance in civic and charitable work among Negroes is received from white people, and the records show the race has done very little without their help.

these the percentage was from four to eight per cent. It was further stated by Miss Jordan that at several institutions where the information had been given that colored convalescents were admitted the officials asked to be quoted in the negative when it was learned their answers were to be made public.

Following the study Miss Jordan explained it was concluded to establish a home for colored convalescents in addition to those already in existence, and it was estimated that from \$10,000 to \$15,000 would run twenty-five year-round beds. A plan to establish such a home on Staten Island or some other suitable place had been approved by the United Hospital Fund, and a part of the money had been pledged, Miss Jordan related.

In the general discussion Dr. Hudson J. Oliver said if the Negro organizations were approached they could get together enough money to

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
APRIL 30, 1926

FIRST NEGRO HARLEM INTERNE

Dr. I. A. McGowan, Negro, of No. 203 West 139th Street, has been appointed an interne in Harlem Hospital. He is the first member of his race to be assigned in such a capacity at this institution, although for years Negroes have been urging the Medical Board to name Negro internes on its staff.

Colored Interne, Dr. I. A. McGowan, Is Named For Service at Harlem Hospital And Entered Upon Duties On April 24th

New Superintendent, Dr. Rapp, Urges People of Community To Visit and Inspect Institution At Any Time, That Its Usefulness May Be Denied

The fight to have colored internes named for duty at Harlem Hospital has at last been won. On Saturday, April 24, Dr. I. A. McGowan of 203 West 138th street, was named by Dr. Neff, chairman of the Medical Board of the hospital, as an interne to fill a vacancy occasioned by leaving of one of the internes, and he immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. *New York Age 5-1-26*

This appointment is made with the hearty concurrence of the new superintendent of Harlem, Dr. Rudolph Rapp, who came to this institution about two months ago from the Health Department, as a result of his high ranking in a competitive examination conducted by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. Previously, Dr. Rapp had had much experience in an upstate sanitarium for the care of epileptics.

To Get Square Deal.

Referring to the naming of Dr. McGowan to the staff of internes, Dr. Rapp declared that he would be given every opportunity to make good, and that he would be protected in every way possible from any attempt to subject him to unfair or prejudicial conditions because of his color.

Two other colored men will be eligible for service as internes as soon as they have finished their medical courses, and have been placed on the list for appointment following a successful passing of the examination. One will be named in June, the other in January, the law requiring that every interne must be a full-fledged graduate in medicine before entering upon an internship.

Dr. Rapp, in outlining his plans as superintendent, gave an urgent and cordial invitation to all the people of

Harlem and Greater New York to visit and inspect the operations at Harlem Hospital. He emphasized the fact that the institution is for service to the community, and expressed the opinion that its largest opportunity for service would come with the people of the community acquiring a more intimate knowledge of its processes and endeavors.

He is inclined to believe that much of antagonism and prejudice would be overcome and removed if the people knew for themselves what is being done for the care and treatment of patients, and they would not be so easily inflamed and excited at reports of cases of alleged neglect or mistreatment of patients.

Errors Always Possible.

As a matter of fact, said Dr. Rapp, referring to recent reports concerning alleged failure to give patients proper attention, it is possible in any hospital for a doctor to make a mistake in diagnosis, but it is unjust to use one case of error in judgment as a basis for criticism of an entire institution. In the matter of the maternity cases, for instance, he continued, crowded conditions at Harlem Hospital make it impossible for the institution to furnish accommodation for prospective mothers whose date of delivery is not immediately at hand, save at the expense of more urgent cases.

Such prospective patients are advised to return home, but to keep in constant

and regular touch with the hospital, and immediately upon the first preliminary symptom of impending delivery, a hospital ambulance will be sent to bring the prospective mother to the hospital. But patients do not always follow these instructions, said the superintendent, and a recent case was told of in which the patient's own neglect was responsible for the baby being born without either doctor or nurse being in attendance.

Another case, in which a man's death was attributed by members of his family to the patient's being dropped to the floor by nurses who were moving him from one bed to another, was

mentioned by Dr. Rapp, and an entirely different aspect was given by the report submitted to Mrs. O'Brien, superintendent of nurses. The patient, referred to said the report, was of an incontinent nature, with destructive tendencies. He was charged with tearing up the bed clothes, and with deliberately soiling the bed so that it was necessary to change the linen five and six times a day.

Rolled Out Of Bed.

The fall he sustained, it was declared, was not in being transferred from one bed to another bed, but happened during the instant that a nurse, who was engaged in dressing an abrasion on his side, had turned away from the bed to reach for a piece of adhesive plaster necessary to be used in the dressing. During this moment, it is reported, the patient, who was in a particularly ugly mood, made a restless movement, and simply rolled himself right out of the bed, entirely through his own efforts. The nurse could not, by any fair judgment, be blamed for neglect, said the hospital head.

The work is not all "beer and skitties," according to experiences recited by Dr. Rapp, but the unprovenance of the situation is to get people well, and to this end members of the various attending groups doing service there are urged to use the greatest amount of tact possible in dealing with cases. One ever-present condition, said he, is the tendency of patients to blame the nurse for what the patient considers over-rigid treatment in the administration of remedial agencies and methods. The nurse must tactfully and patiently explain that she is only carrying out the doctor's orders, but this does not always relieve the situation, as some patients just will not be susceptible to instruction.

To Extend Usefulness.

Special effort is being made by Dr. Rapp to extend the usefulness of the institution. At this time, a group of three—a specialist, a doctor and a special investigator—is making an intensive survey of conditions at Harlem for the devising of plans to reduce mortality through improved meth-

ods in pneumonia cases, with especial reference to causation and treatment. Acknowledging that the mortality rate seems to be higher than normal, Dr. Rapp explains this condition by saying that Harlem Hospital is under obligation to receive all cases coming to its portals, regardless of the stage of disease. Other institutions have the privilege of closing their doors to patients too far gone, sending them to Harlem or to other of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals group. This method reduces the number of cases which are practically hopeless so far as the other group is concerned, but it adds unfairly to the percentage of deaths occurring in the city institutions.

Commenting on the number of accident cases, Dr. Rapp denounced as a most troublesome evil which he is endeavoring to eliminate from Harlem, the activities of the ambulance chaser. This gentry, he declares, is a nuisance, and is being barred, as far as possible, from the hospital wards.

Dr. Rapp reiterated his invitation to people of the community to visit the hospital and inspect thoroughly its workings. This is seconded by Mrs. O'Brien and her assistant, Miss Brewer, who directs the training school for nurses. Miss A. M. Best is director of the Social Service Bureau and Dr. Rapp is particularly solicitous that the people should know just what this branch of the work stands for.

COLORED DOCTOR IS CLINIC HEAD

NEW YORK CITY, May 26—Dr. Samuel Irgang, head of the department of Dermatology and Syphilology at Harlem Hospital, announces the promotion of Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, of 234 West 139th street, to the position of Chief of Clinic, with the title of Physician in Charge. Dr. Alexander has been connected with the hospital as assistant physician in this department for more than five years, having worked under Dr. Howard Fox, who preceded Dr. Irgang.

COLORED INTERNES GO INTO HARLEM HOSPITAL

NEW YORK, May 12.—A long and hard fight for the admittance of colored internes to the Harlem Hospital in this city has culminated in success.

Dr. I. A. McGowan of 293 West 138th street was named by Dr. Neff, Chairman of the Medical Board as an interne last week. Two more colored medical graduates will be named as internes, one in June and one next Fall.

Dr. Rudolf Rapp, formerly of the staff of an upstate sanitarium for epileptics, new superintendent of Harlem Hospital, has promised hearty co-operation with the colored internes.

Physicians, Elks and Preachers Flay Leagues' Efforts For Jim Crow Convalescent Home

Attempt to Segregate City's Hospitals Colored Convalescents at Proposed Separate Home on Staten Island Brings Down Wrath of Race.

That the Urban League is a menace to the equal rights of colored citizens in New York was loudly proclaimed by several leaders of civic, medical and fraternal organizations at a conference held on Thursday night at the Harlem office of the National Urban League. Dr. Wylie Wilson, President of the North Harlem Medical Association and speaking the sentiments of fifty Harlem colored physicians, Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, Exalted Ruler of the Mighty Monarch speaking for the patients and the sand colored Elks of the Water New York. Dr. Aaron McGhee, dominant factor in the Association of Trade and Commerce, Dr. W. W. Granady, Dr. Louis T. Wright and Dr. Allan B. Graves, civic and social leaders speaking for the patients and the colored public in general all joined in the bitter denunciation of the Urban Leagues' alleged efforts to introduce segregation in New York City's hospital system.

League Proposes Unpopular Move

The conference was called by James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the Urban League to consider the joint proposition of the League and the United Hospital Fund to segregate the colored convalescents of the City's hospitals at a separate home to be erected for and managed by the Urban League on Staten Island. An agent of the Hospital fund which is supported by public funds and charity stated that it was proposed to build for the League a home

Lincoln Nurses To Mark Hospital Anniversary

Graduate nurses from the Lincoln Hospital Training School are laying plans for the celebration of the school's twentieth anniversary. Uncertainty as to the continuance of the school has been cleared away by the taking over of the hospital by the City of New York and leaving the school to be run under its own board of managers.

There are five hundred graduates from the school, and the present enrollment totals 135. Ground for a nurses' home is to be broken soon and is planned to lay the cornerstone in the early fall.

The nurses have opened headquarters in The New York Age building and the Quarter Centurt Jubilee Committee is headed by Miss Anna L. Marin as chairman.

with twenty-five beds at a cost of \$20,000. Ten thousand dollars of this was to be subscribed by the Fund and the rest was to be raised by the League. The bureau, the agent said, had made a survey and found that only seven of the convalescent homes of the city would take colored patients and that twenty childrens' convalescent homes would take colored. In addition to the agents of the United Hospital fund who agreed that the propositions was initiated by the Negrophobic Burke Foundation and the Urban League. Those supporting the separate institution were Fred R. Moore, Dr. E. E. Rawlins and Dr. Lucien Brown.

Upon these facts Dr. Louis T. Wright led the assault declaring was on the Urban League with all his friends if the League persisted in this slavish service of the Southern sentiment of New York. He repeated again that the League was a menace to the equal rights of colored New Yorkers and that this was the opening jim crow in New York's hospital. Dr. Wright is a dominant member of the great Presbyterian Hospital — Columbia University Board and is one of the six colored physicians of the country included in the "Who's Who in American Medicine." The stormy meeting was ended with the proposition being voted down and a committee appointed to so inform the United Hospital Funds. A survey among the preachers and civic leaders of Harlem shows a united opposition and a determination to ask for a square deal in the convalescent homes.

Woman Dr. In Ambulance May Startle Harlem

Thursdays, Dr. Louis Corbin, Mondays and Saturdays.

NEW YORK.—The probabilities are that Harlem may be taken a bit back when its great population behold the sight of a colored female doctor in charge of the Harlem hospital ambulance answering accident calls in the near future.

There will be three of them; one man, Dr. Maynard, and Dr. May Schinn, both recently from under the hammer at Bellevue. They will be the first two colored internes from the city directly to be sent to Harlem hospital for active service.

While it is not yet known positively just what disposition will be made of Dr. Schinn at the hospital but she is in line for ambulance service. Dr. Maynard, it is stated, will be used as a house surgeon. This will automatically put her in charge of one of the ambulances.

These recent developments in this situation are understood to be very pleasing to the New York Urban League, who caused the instalment of Dr. C. Vincent, the first permanent colored doctor at this hospital.

They are to assume their duties next month.

Miss Schinn when seen at her home declined to give out any public statement, saying that she preferred to go about her duties quietly.

Four Negro Internes

At Harlem Hospital

Race representation on the interne staff at Harlem Hospital shows four young doctors on duty. Dr. Ila A. McCowen, from Ohio State College; Dr. Aubre Delampert Maynard, Bellevue Medical College, New York University; Dr. Mae Edward Chinn, Bellevue Medical College, New York University, who entered upon her duties on June 15, and Dr. H. D. Holmes, University of Michigan, on special duty.

On the medical staff, as told on previous issues of The Age, the race is represented by Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, physician in charge, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology; Dr. Alonzo DeGSmith, assistant visiting physician children's service; Dr. P. M. Murray, assistant visiting physician, women's service. Drs. Wright, Young, Wilson, Grady and Tucker, out-patient department, with privilege of making rounds with visiting staff.

In the dental department, Dr. L. H. Faircloth is on duty Tuesdays and

Hospitals - 1926

NEGROES REPORT ON HOSPITAL PROJECT

Total Amount Raised By Negro
Rural Schools In County
Is \$560.82.

The supervisor of Negro Rural schools, Mrs. Laura J. A. King, has given out the following report on the hospital drive in the negro schools for publication:

Amount reported to date: \$560.82.

Since the last "tag" day, December 12, the following schools reported on the hospital tag sale and the report has been turned over to Dr. W. J. B. Orr, superintendent of the hospital:

Southern Grove, Miss McNeel-ey, \$1.00.

Simms, Lucretia Williams, \$2.00.

Pineville, Chas. L. Suggs, \$6.19.

New Bethel, Mrs. Grimes, Miss Lamb, \$5.00.

Booker Washington, Misses Meadows and Clarke, \$6.20.

Hickory Grove, Vacelia Spencer \$8.20.

Piney Grove, L. A. Ford, Misses Sanders and McCallum, \$20.00.

Montgomery, Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Lewis, \$5.00.

Four Oaks, Mrs. Josie Womble and Miss Spencer, \$15.00.

Long Branch, Arnetta Barber \$5.10.

Lee's Cross Roads, Misses Murchison and Horton, \$8.85.

Each district school has been asked to raise a certain amount in order that a goal of one thousand dollars may be reached to equip the negro wards in the county hospital. The following schools have paid above their assessment. They paid as follows:

Atkinson's Academy, Julia Heartley, principal, M. Greene, as-
sistant, \$15.00.

Hodges Chapel, Gaynell Harris,
principal, \$20.00.

Pine Level, Mrs. Vinson, Miss Whitaker, \$51.00.

Next tag day will be held Jan-
uary 9.

Below is the plan used by the
Pine Level schools:

The teachers, Mrs. Rosa B. Vin-
son and Clarabel Whitaker, met
the people of the community in
public meetings, spoke on the ad-
vantage of the hospital and inter-
ested them in buying tags and
giving their support in raising the
required funds. The people in gen-
eral were energetic in helping. One
patron, Mrs. Lugenia Vinson, sold
sixteen tags, \$8.00. Total number
of tags sold were fifty—\$25.00.
Funds from Thanksgiving concert,
\$8.65; from box party held on De-
cember 10, \$17.35. Total amount
raised, \$51.00.

\$50,000 Gift for Greensboro Hospital

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 1.—
Mrs. L. Richardson, of this city,
has offered to donate \$50,000 for
the establishment of a hospi-
tal for colored people, contingent
upon the city of Greensboro and
the county of Guilford providing
maintenance. It is said that the
city officials have agreed as to the
city's share. The county board of
commissioners will take the mat-
ter up at an early date. Mrs. Stern-
berger, of this city, gave \$10,000
for laboratory equipment. The
colored group will raise \$10,000 for
beds and other equipment.

JAN 12 1926

NEGROES REPORT ON HOSPITAL DRIVE

Amount raised to date, \$578.82.

Next tag day, January 23.

Owing to the inclemency of the
weather there was not a full at-
tendance at the teachers meeting
in Smithfield on January 9. How-
ever, the following schools' report-
ed:

Short Journey, Mrs. J. G. Smith,
\$8.50.

St. Amanda, Mrs. Virginia D.
Cooper, \$2.00.

White Oak, Miss Bell, \$13.00.

The following persons, having
visited the hospital under con-
struction, became interested in
selling hospital tags to help equip
the negro wards: Mrs. Mary Coth-
er, Selma, \$1.00, and Mrs. Hattie
Leach, Selma, \$10.00.

LAURA J. A. KING,
Supervisor Negro Schools.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL NOW CLEAR OF DEBT

Durham, N. C., Feb. 12.—The annual
report submitted for approval of the
Lincoln hospital board was unanimously
adopted and the entire personnel re-
elected last week.

The report showed that the hospital
was clear of debt, its current assets were
given at \$5,218.71, and its capital assets
\$198,001.16. This does not include the
new home now under construction.
Three years ago the total assets of the
hospital were \$15,000.

The number of patients treated last
year was given as 1,066, of whom 728
were pay patients and 338 charity.
The officers elected are: Dr. S. L.
Warren, president and chairman of the
board of trustees; W. C. Pearson, vice
president; J. M. Avery, treasurer; W.
Gomez, secretary; Dr. C. H. Shepard,
superintendent; Dr. W. C. Strudwick,
assistant superintendent; Patricia H.
Carter, assistant superintendent and
supervisor of nurses; J. E. Nesbitt,
chairman of the executive committee,
and C. C. Spaulding, chairman of the
finance committee.

FEB 4 - 1926

COLORED SCHOOLS HAVE RAISED
\$679.78 TOWARDS HOSPITAL

The Supervisor of Negro schools
of Johnston county has instituted
plans to help furnish wards in the
County Memorial Hospital for the
colored people of this county. The
sum of \$1,000 is the goal set, and
Hospital Tag Day will be observed
in the rural schools at intervals
until the goal is reached.

The teachers in the rural schools
are to be commended for the fine co-
operative spirit manifested in this
hospital project. Some of the race
leaders have encouraged the "Tag"
sales among the colored people.

The supervisor accepted an invita-
tion from Rev. A. A. Heartley, pas-
tor of the Baptist church of Benson,
to speak to his people in interest of
the hospital project. After the talk
\$10 was collected; each contributor
was given a souvenir hospital tag.
She is asked to speak at the Disciple
church in Benson on second Sunday
in February.

Friends of Selma contributing to
this drive are as follows:

Mrs. Hattie Leach.....\$10.00
M. N. Lewis 1.00
Mrs. Nellie Freeman 2.50
Mrs. Mary Collier..... 1.00
Chas. Bradshaw 1.00

Dr. A. J. Wilson, presiding elder
of Fayetteville district A. M. E.
church, conducted services at St.
John A. M. E. church on Sunday,
and made a splendid talk to the peo-
ple in interest of the County Hos-
pital. He said that the county is to
be commended for its noble
purpose in building this modernly
equipped hospital in which the color-
ed people will have wards which they
will be allowed to equip. He ended
his address by saying that every
patriotic citizen should contribute to
this good cause.

OCT 6 1926

GASTON ADOPTS NEGRO PROGRAM

Reorganization of Hospital Necessary Owing To Recent Six Month Record

A full program of negro welfare work, embracing the reorganization of the local colored hospital, health work in the schools and other health and welfare measures has been adopted by the Gaston County commissioners and the Gastonia City Council, it was announced yesterday at the offices of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Reorganization of the hospital was made necessary, it was stated on account of a recent six month record in which 38 patients were treated of which 11 died.

The recommendations were made by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, head of the bureau of work among negroes of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, who has just returned from Gastonia where he made a thorough study of the needs of the negro people of the county, at the invitation of the city and county commissioners and the county superintendent of public welfare, Mrs. Gertrude Keller.

A budget of \$4000 was approved by the commissioners, and it was decided to thoroughly re-organize the colored hospital in order to give greater service to the people of the community.

A ten-bed for negro tubercular patients will be erected immediately on land donated by the city of Gastonia. The hospital is to be put in first class condition and will, under the new program, serve as a radiating center, in the development of a county-wide health and welfare program, co-operating with the public health and public welfare departments. All school children are to be given a medical examination, and tuberculosis, orthopedic and baby clinics are to be held at the hospital.

A registered nurse will be secured as superintendent of the hospital, and there will be four student nurses. The superintendent will also serve as assistant to the superintendent of public welfare. The surgeon-in-chief of the hospital is

Dr. Lucius Glenn, a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. The city has appropriated \$600 toward the budget of \$4,000, and the county \$1,000. The remainder will be derived from various sources, such as the sale of tuberculosis seals, fees from the patients, private subscriptions from negroes and special gifts. About \$300 will be necessary for repairs to the building and it is expected that the annex for tubercular patients will cost about \$2,500. During the last 18 months 15 negroes have been sent from Gaston county to the state sanatorium.

In commenting on the action of the commissioners, Mrs. Kate Johnson, commissioner of public welfare, said: "This is a specific and a very interesting instance of the kind of service which the various bureaus of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare are prepared to give to the charities of the state." A careful survey of the field by an experienced social worker often results in a deeper interest and stronger support. The plan which has been accepted by Gaston county and the city of Gastonia is a sound one, and will be of increasing benefit to the negro people of the community."

GASTONIA, N. C.

OCT 20 1926

Negro Hospital Is Being Repaired This Week

The negro hospital is undergoing a number of repairs and improvements this week as a result of the increased interest that has been displayed lately by the negroes and others interested in this welfare work.

The county commissioners and the city council both granted appropriations to help this work along, and soon there will be a new superintendent in charge, a registered nurse who will have complete charge.

The interior is being painted and the roof is being repaired, and the whole interior is being renovated. Plans are being made to increase the capacity of this hospital which has done excellent work for a number of years. Under the plan of re-organization this institution will be better equipped than ever to take care of the people of this community.

TIMES

OCT 15 1926

COLORED GRADED SCHOOL CONTINUES TO GROW AND DO GOOD WORK

My people are taking a real interest in the work of the school. As teachers we are putting forth our best efforts in trying to make the school what it should be. The work for the past six weeks has gone on nicely without any trouble. The boys and girls seem to be thinking more seriously about their duty in school, and just how they should behave. With the cooperation of the patrons and the teachers we can do better work for your children.

We are now planning to see if we can get together and have a negro Industrial High School. I have already spoken to a good number of my own people concerning this matter. We have twenty-five or thirty boys and girls away now at high school. If we can arrange to keep our boys and girls at home the money that it takes to support them away in school will support a good negro high school. We are hoping and praying that we might get some financial support from our white friends. With a good negro industrial high school in Louisburg it will mean that the boys and girls of my race who are too poor to go away to school will be able to have their hands trained as well as their heads.

Very soon we will call a meeting of the colored citizens to see what can be done and how much money can be raised for the support of such a school. If I should not be principal of such a school I would always do my part to help it succeed. We need an industrial school so the boys and girls can be trained how to do things.

We can't expect as a race for our white friends to do all for us. We must begin to look out and do something for ourselves. The white people in this community have been good to its colored citizens. We have a fine chance to make something of ourselves. Let us always appreciate the kind things that our white friends do for us. We can show our appreciation by behaving ourselves and being polite and teaching these things into our children. As a race let us all pull together and be a better people.

GEORGE C. POLLARD.

OCT 20 1926

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GREENSBORO
N. C.

ISSUE OF

PLAN \$25,000 DRIVE FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

Richardson Memorial Board
To Secure Worker to Conduct
Private Solicitation.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE

Approximately \$25,000 to complete payment for the construction and equipment of the L. Richardson Memorial hospital for negroes will be sought in a private campaign for solicitation of funds to be conducted probably in February. This was decided by the hospital's board of directors in meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

The sum named is needed to make up the balance if the \$100,000 or more which will have been expended upon the hospital plant when it is shortly completed. The directors met in the office of Dr. C. W. Banner, the chairman of the board, at 4 p. m.

In regard to the campaign the decision of the board was altogether

In favor of a private solicitation for funds rather than a public one. A trained worker will be secured to take charge of the effort, it was decided.

The board authorized Dr. Banner to appoint a committee to have charge of the purchase of furniture and equipment for the negro hospital. This committee will be named within a few days.

The board considered the appointment of a superintendent for the hospital but took no final action in the matter. There have been a number of applications for the place but the time is not yet suitable for the naming of the person to be employed, it was stated.

Work on the hospital structure, located on East Washington street, is rapidly going forward and completion of the structure is now not far off.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Observer
DEC 9 1926

LINVILLE ELECTED NEW NEGRO HOSPITAL CHIEF

GOLDSBORO, Dec. 8. — (AP.) — Dr. W. C. Linville was elected superintendent of the state hospital for negro insane here today by a unanimous vote of the board of directors. Dr. Zinville succeeds Dr. W. W. Faison, who died on October 23rd after 42 years service at the institution. Dr. Linville has been with the hospital 12 years, holding the rank of assistance superintendent. He is a native of Forsyth county.

Hospitals-1926

North Carolina.

Stoney Hill, 5.40.
Greene, \$2.00.
Sims, \$1.00.
Galilee, \$1.36
Wilson's Mills, \$8.00.
Rocky Branch, \$1.00.
Pineville, \$5.00.
Booker T. Washington, \$10.74.

MAR 25 1926

NEGROES RAISE \$757 FOR HOSPITAL FUND

The negro hospital tag sale has reached \$757.

On Saturday, Feb. 13, the Negro County Teachers' Association met at the County Training School. It was a business session. Plans were perfected for the group and county

commencements and for school standard tests to be given in some of the schools. The state supervisor of elementary schools, Mrs. A. W. Holland, will assist the supervisor in giving this work March 1 to 5th.

As the program for the study of Negro History was carried out in some of the schools during the week, a brief report was made. This report showed that the purpose of this negro history research work is to popularize the study of negro history in negro homes along with other literature, and to create a deeper appreciation for the opportunities given us by the county and state and to develop the entire negro population into that class of desired citizens which enables each to follow his or her specific calling in life; and to appreciate the fact that we are American citizens. Reports showed that during the morning exercises each day special talks were made and papers read on the life and works of Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass, Paul Laurence Dunbar, and Robert Russa Moton. Several pupils in the elementary schools have become interested in reading Booker Washington's book, "Up From Slavery."

The following schools reported on the hospital tag sale:

Short Journey, \$16.50.
St. Amanda's school, \$1.00
Ransom Academy, \$8.50
Long Branch, \$2.50.
Stewart School, \$16.25.

NEGRO WARD, ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, IS DEDICATED

On Wednesday, March 24, at 2 P. M., in a program both simple and impressive, the negro unit recently added to the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital was formally presented to the state and dedicated to the service of God and humanity. Owing to limited space, the exercises were not public. Those present included members of the board of trustees of the institution, Dr. O. L. Miller and his staff, city officials, representative ministers, and a group of leading colored citizens.

The invocation was offered by Rev. Dr. E. N. Orr, pastor of the First Associate Reformed church, following which was an able address by Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., pastor of Main Street Methodist church. Dr. Prettyman's address, which emphasized the spiritual tie of Christian idealism that enables two races, biologically different, to live in peace and harmony, is recorded elsewhere in the paper.

Following Dr. Prettyman's remarks, R. B. Babington, on behalf of the board of trustees, formally presented the new unit to the state. Mr. Babington spoke as follows:

"This is a very happy day to me, a day long looked forward to by many of us interested in the conservation of the helpless, neglected, orphaned and indigent, crippled and deformed children of North Carolina. After 17 years—yes long and tedious years—we today see the fruition of our vision and dream become a reality with the dedication of this unit to this great institution.

"It is a further contribution in His name given to the crippled children of the state by the people and our commonwealth, regardless of their sex, color or nationality. We give God all the glory as well as our humble thanks for what has been accomplished by faith, by our friends, and with the aid of our great state. It happens to be just 17 years ago last night, well

do I remember the day. It was just after supper time, March 23, 1909, that I first thought of the crippled orphaned child and what provision was made for him by any church or organization or the state. It concerned me so intensely I dreamed of it that night and awoke with the thought burning within me the next morning.

"I have not for all these years been able to get away from the desire to see established in North Carolina such an institution as this one in its completeness and service. We are assembled here today to dedicate this unit to God and for the scientific treatment and healing of such wards of the state, thus converting helpless, ignorant charges upon their friends and the community, to be bread winners and useful citizens of the commonwealth and of the nation.

"I have the great joy and privilege, in the name of the trustees of this institution, to present to the state, this unit of the hospital. As is well known, this unit has been set apart for the benefit of the colored population of our state."

Since unforeseen circumstances prevented the attendance of Governor McLean, who was to have made the acceptance on behalf of the state, his place was taken by Mr. George Blanton, of the board of directors, who in a few fitting and well-chosen words, accepted the unit thus offered to the service of North Carolina.

A brief and impressive dedicatory service was then led by Dr. Prettyman, who invoked divine guidance on the work of the institution and dedicated it to a daily emulation of Him who went about doing good.

Mr. Morgan B. Speir, of the board of trustees next spoke, basing his remarks on the familiar passage of scriptures which is climaxed in the words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the

least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Informal remarks were then made by Mr. James W. Atkins, managing editor of The Gastonia Gazette, Mr. J. G. Hackett, of North Wilkesboro, a member of the board of trustees, and Miss Emeth Tuttle, who was present representing the State Board of Charities.

Dr. Miller expressed appreciation to Mr. J. W. Atkins for aid extended to the Orthopaedic Hospital through the columns of The Daily Gazette, and referred to this paper as the institution's press agent. At the suggestion of Mr. Babington, the trustees present accorded Mr. Atkins and the paper a rising vote of thanks.

All of the colored leaders present made appropriate remarks expressing appreciation on behalf of their race for the new unit, and giving assurance of the interest and support of their people. They were Rev. Moose, of the Zion Methodist church; Rev. E. W. Burke, of St. Paul's Baptist church; Rev. Foley, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Dr. Daley, physician; and Prof. J. A. Rollins, who is pastor of the colored Presbyterian church and principal of the Highland school. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. W. Burke.

At the close of the exercises the visitors were invited to inspect the institution, a fitting conclusion of a pleasant program.

Dr. Prettyman's Speech at the Dedication Colored Unit N. C. Orthopaedic Hospital

The unostentatious ceremony in which we are engaged this afternoon of dedicating this building to its intended use, may seem to the general public as a mere incident in the orderly course of the life of our state. Without stately procession, without the noise of the multitude, and without formal ceremony, we are here to present to the State this unit of the Orthopaedic Hospital for the scientific treatment of crippled children of the negro race.

To those who are taking an intelligent interest in the current affairs of our times, it is worthwhile to pause for a moment to consider the real significance of this occasion. The erection of this substantial building has been made possible by the generous gift of one of our State's greatest benefactors, a citizen of North Carolina and world-famed as a most successful business man. Many institutions of the state will for all time enjoy the

benefits of his liberal and wise giving. It is most significant that one of his lines of philanthropy should be the care of the unfortunate children of the negro race.

Nor do we forget that back of the gift of money there has been the earnest work and prayerful

consideration through long years of persistent endeavor of a group of men led by Mr. R. B. Babington, whose dreams have come true today in the inauguration of this splendid work. Who shall value the praise and credit due to these men who have awaked and kept alive the tremendous obligation here expressed? Surely they are wise builders, perhaps wiser than at this time we can fully realize.

The dealing of the South with its negro population has been the outstanding miracle of the whole history of Christian civilization. Never before has a people been led so far in the scale of civilization in so short a time as have

the negroes of the South. Beginning a few years ago amid a biological condition that was expressed in the happy and contented relationship of master and slave, this people have been brought to the rights and uses of all the achievements of the dominant race which they secured through the toil and sacrifice of a thousand years. The causes that have made this condition possible make one of the most fascinating chapters of modern history. The world at large, and even great parts of our own country, have not begun to realize the vast significance of this fact. The fact

itself is an amazing one; but when it is remembered that it has been achieved in the fact of outside interference that has complicated and made infinitely difficult the task, it is worth while to pause and inquire the forces that have been at work in this great enterprise. I am reminded of a conversation which I had twenty years ago with General Booth, the masterful world builder of the Salvation Army. It was toward the close of his great life when he had come to a place of international fame and power. He was heard by kings and parliaments and presidents. He had just completed a tour around the world in which he had studied the condition of the backward peoples of all countries. He had just finished his travels through the South, where he had preached chiefly to the colored people. He was being entertained in Washington by Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio. I had invited him to open the United States Senate with prayer and was driven down Pennsylvania avenue with him in company with Senator Hanna. He called my attention to the condition of the negroes, and said that he had not found them so well treated anywhere in the world as in the South. He especially contrasted the condition and standing here with that of South Africa under English rule. And this is a true statement of facts. We have about us today negro clergymen who are performing the holy rites of their high calling unmolested by their white neighbors and protected by the laws of the state. Here are physicians skilled in their profession, having met the requirements of the state board of examiners. We have also lawyers, merchants, farmers, and mechanics, all enjoying the encouragement of the other race and amply protected by laws made and executed for both races alike. Here are schools built and maintained by self-imposed taxes in large measure by white peo-

ple. They are not forgotten in the reform work of the state; for there are various institutions built and controlled by the state under the management of negroes of high order of intellectual and moral attainment, who are officers of the state, appointed by the governor.

And now we behold this expression of the unselfish solicitude of the state for the little ones of this race who are to be given the same tender care and the same skilled treatment as the white children.

But what has brought about this sympathy and co-operation between these two races of people? What is the common bond that is able to override all obstacles and reach such happy results. As we look over the world, we see nations bound together in unity of action by the strong bonds of consanguinity—blood ties that are strong to hold a nation to a common purpose. Again we see where there is the attraction of the common altar, where the religious impulses are expressed at the same altar and welded together by the unity of religious forms and rites. These do not constitute the common dynamic with us. There is a deeper unity. It is the unity of the power of common spiritual ideals. From the beginning of their history in this Southland, the negroes have been taught the simple, yet fundamental and changeless principles of the Christian religion and the true philosophy of life. I dare say that without these principles it would have been impossible for these two races to have lived together at all, certainly not to have lived together in peace. I have recently heard in this city addresses delivered by representative leaders of the negro population who were officers of the State in its vast philanthropic and reform work. They voiced a most intelligent comprehension of the service they had been appointed by the governor to perform and also a sincere devotion to the work. They expressed their appreciation of the interest of the governor and of the state at large for their manifest concern for the social welfare and economic advancement of their race. The most striking thing, however, in their addresses, was their appeal to the ultimate authority of the Golden Rule and the sermon on the mount.

Here is the common level, and it is a high level, upon which two distinct races have built a spiritual empire, and the strong bond that has linked together two

people in co-operation and sympathy and mutual helpfulness.

It does not require a strong imagination to picture what would be the result if either race should adopt any other philosophy of life. Our common welfare and our common destiny as citizens of the state depends upon our keeping our Lord in His place of supreme leadership and His principles the ultimate authority of all our action. I do not know of a finer example of this than in the erection and setting apart of this building for the care of crippled negro children. It is not a mere economic motive or a good thing brought about by the general demand of justice, but the tender mother love of our great state for all who suffer and need her healing touch.

It is the practical application of the teaching of the Master of us all. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette

NEGROES TO LAUNCH DRIVE FOR HOSPITAL IN MEETING

Mass Meeting Will Be Held At Negro School With Lt. Oxley As Speaker.

The negroes in this section of the county will hold a mass meeting at the Highland School in Gastonia, on Sunday afternoon, October 24. The meeting will be the occasion of the launching of a drive to collect subscriptions for the reorganization of the negro hospital here.

Lt. Lawrence Oxley, who was instrumental in getting the county board of commissioners to appropriate \$1,000 to this institution, will be the main speaker on the program. He is from the state department of public welfare, in Raleigh, and he is an educated negro with wonderful powers as a speaker.

The negroes of this community have already raised \$500 for the hospital and they will be called upon to give \$300 more. The county has given its share and the city council has also given \$600 to the cause. Then, \$400 more is expected to be raised by the selling of seals all over the county, the negroes doing all the work themselves.

Hospitals-1926

Ohio

NEW HOSPITAL FOR CLEVELAND

Newly Formed Association Starts Campaign to Get \$200,000

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Citizens of Cleveland started work on plans for a new hospital here this week. A campaign to raise \$200,000 will soon be launched. Hardly had the plan for the hospital been launched when a check in the sum of \$100.00 was contributed by Dr. M. H. Lambwright, a prominent physician who is actively interested in the movement.

The movement for a hospital had its origin a few months ago when a group of citizens formed an organization known as the Hospital Association. After enrolling a considerable number of public-spirited persons the Hospital association proceeded to elect the following persons as officers and trustees: Attorney Alexander H. Martin, president; George P. Hinton, secretary; Attorney H. S. Chauncey, treasurer; Attorney Clayborne George, Frazier, Mrs. Marie Taylor Brown, Attorney John E. Roundtree, Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, P. W. Lemon, W. R. Morton, V. A. Washington, E. Small, Attorney W. R. Green, J. H. Sears, Alexander O. Taylor, F. G. Martin and Mrs. C. H. Phillips.

Immediately upon taking office the officers and trustees of the Hospital association began the program for the erection of a hospital. Mercy hospital was the name which the association decided to give the institution it is to erect. In order to effectively prosecute plans a number of committees were named, with the following persons as members: The campaign committee, P. W. Lemon, chairman; Herbert S. Chauncey, vice chairman; Lethia C. Fleming, Fannie S. Suggs, Marie Taylor Brown, Harvey B. Atkins, Magdeline Mallory; location committee, A. G. Frazier, W. R. Green, Clayborne George; equipment committee, M. H. Lambright, Charles H. Garvin, L. O. Baumgardner; publicity committee, Attorney Norman L. McGhee, chairman; Alexander O. Taylor, Perry B. Jackson and Ormond E. Forte.

At a recent meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the city, where the trustees of the Hospital association were entertained as guests, a number of pledges were received, aggregating \$2,000. According to P. W. Lemon, chairman of the Mercy Hospital campaign committee, within the next few weeks campaign headquarters of the Mercy Hospital association will be opened with an executive secretary in charge, and under direction of the campaign committee a systematic drive will be waged for funds for the erection of Mercy hospital. The entire population of Cleveland will be canvassed and donations to the hospital from persons in every walk of life will be solicited.

To Launch Drive For \$200,000 Hospital

Cleveland, Ohio, August 3.—That the colored citizens of Cleveland are in earnest regarding a great hospital is evidenced by systematic plans now being drawn up to secure a sum of approximately \$200,000 for this purpose. Hardly

had the plan for the hospital been launched before a check in the sum of \$100.00 was contributed by Dr. M. H. Lambwright, a prominent physician who is actively interested in the movement.

At a recent meeting, of the colored physicians and surgeons of the city where the trustees of the Hospital Association were entertained as guests, a number of pledges were received aggregating some \$2000.00. According to P. W. Lemon, chairman of the Mercy Hospital Campaign Committee, within the next few weeks campaign headquarters of the Mercy Hospital Association will be opened with an executive secretary in charge, and under the direction of the Campaign Committee a systematic drive will be waged for funds for the erection of Mercy Hospital. The entire colored population of Cleveland will be canvassed and donations to the Hospital from persons in every walk of life will be solicited.

Hospitals - 1926

OKLAHOMA OKEA OKLAHOMA**
DECEMBER 6, 1925

Muskogee Hospital Is Given To Negroes

MUSKOGEE, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—The city detention hospital built at a cost of \$40,000 in 1919, has been converted into a negro hospital. A new city detention hospital will be built near the present building, the city council announced.

A negro hospital board, composed of leading members of the negro business men's league, will operate the hospital. They are: Jacob Jones, attorney; T. J. Elliott, merchant; H. R. Marchbanks, farmer; S. B. Jones, druggist, and T. M. Gatewood, minister.

APR 1 1926

APR 3 1926

SOUTH CAROLINA FORWARD

There isn't much blowing and bluster about South Carolina except when she gets mad—and then it isn't all bluster, by any means. South Carolina hasn't taken to the super-publicity stiff very vigorously as yet. Yet South Carolina is doing things that her sister states might well take notice of. The spirit, the genius of progress—maybe it has spread down from the Old North State—has possessed the people of the state across the river. The largest construction program since the war is now in sight for South Carolina—since the legislature has threshed things out. Some of the things South Carolina is now going ahead to do are—

The entire re-modeling of the state penitentiary at a cost of \$300,000, along modern lines; the addition of needed stories to the state office building in the capital city at a cost of another \$300,000; construction of new barracks at Citadel at a cost of still another \$300,000; erection of a class room building at the State University \$75,000; building of negro quarters at the state hospital, cost \$150,000; rebuilding of the agricultural hall at Clemson, cost about \$40,000; completion of the teachers' home at Winthrop, cost \$40,000; fire proof library at the State University, \$35,000; and other improvements along permanent, constructive lines.

And this is addition to the highway program projected. South Carolina, which has all over the state, practically rebuilt the entire rural and town school system as to buildings and equipment in the past few years—is progressing!

NEGROES DESIRE COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THEIR RACE

Delegation Will Appear Before
Trustees Tuesday.

TO TELL OF LOCAL NEEDS

Asa Thompson Says It Is Unani-
mous Wish of Residents.

A delegation of negro citizens of the city, headed by J. C. Myers, will appear before the General hospital board, at its regular weekly meeting Tuesday, to petition for a county colored hospital. Asa Thompson, member of the delegation, announced today.

Representative negroes who have been appointed to present the petition are: J. C. Myers, chairman; B. T. Smith, B. F. Thompson, J. B. Walker, H. C. Hardy, A. C. Platt, W. M. Porter, John W. Woodward, W. G. Emerson and Asa Thompson.

In commenting upon the need of the hospital, Asa Thompson stated yesterday that the committee's action will be backed by the unanimous opinion of all the negro residents of the city.

"We appreciate the privilege of appearing before the board of trustees and setting forth the needs of our people," he said, "and of making a plea for the establishment of a county hospital. The trustees, man-

agers and surgeons of the hospital have shown a kindly interest in the sick among our people, and it is for this reason that we hope our petition will be granted and that a colored hospital will be established."

Hospitals-1926

NEGRO HOSPITAL ASKS ANNUAL FINANCIAL AID

Jane Terrell Baptist Seeking
to Raise \$10,000.

The Jane Terrell Baptist Hospital is launching its annual campaign to raise \$10,000 in the tri-state district, with its general field agent, the Rev. L. O. Clark of Memphis, as the only representative of the hospital attempting to raise the money.

This has been an unusually busy year for the institution, and as 35 per cent of the patients have been "charity patients" that are in bad need of money, the hospital for years has done a great deal of good and has grown to the point where it is almost indispensable to the negro population of the city, but it cannot continue its beneficial work unless it obtains the necessary funds, directors say.

Rev. Clark is going to call upon business men in the city to solicit contributions, but as it will take a long time to make these calls, he wishes to make a drive. Anyone wishing to help in the drive will aid him materially by mailing a check to him at 493 Alston Avenue, Memphis. The campaign to raise the money begins today, and the hospital is hoping that those who have helped them in the past will be kind enough to aid them again this year.

Tennessee

To Launch Campaign For \$75,000 Institution

East Tennessee News
12-9-26
Knoxville, Tenn.

According to an announcement issued this week by Dr. H. M. Green, prominent local physician, a campaign will be launched during the next few days for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of a fifty bed hospital for Negroes of the city. The plans which have been under consideration for several months will have the cooperation of practically the entire group of Knoxville Negro physicians. The institution will represent an expenditure of more than \$75,000 dollars.

It has been generally stated by those interested in the movement that a well known local Negro business man has virtually agreed to furnish the site on which the hospital is to be erected. The location will be selected at some place in east Knoxville which is the center of the largest Negro population. Other citizens who realize the great need for such an institution have assured the promoters of liberal financial support, all of which will make the hospital a certainty.

WILL SUPPLY GREAT NEED

The fact that the city of Knoxville with a population of more than 14,000 Negroes has, all of these years, been without a hospital of any size and equipment at which Negro physicians could be entirely in charge, has worked a serious handicap and such is responsible for the great interest that is being manifested in the present movement.

The Helen Mae Lennon Hospital owned and operated by Dr. E. F. Lennon is the only hospital operated exclusively for Negroes in the city since the unwarranted action of the Knoxville College administration in closing the Eliza B. Wallace Memorial Hospital at that institution. The Knoxville General Hospital provides wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory accommodation for Negro patients and physicians of the colored race are denied the privilege of attending their patients at that institution. All of this has served to increase the need for a modern institution where the sick of the race may receive treatment under favorable conditions and which will provide an opportunity for the physicians to operate. Dr. Lennon is said to be in hearty accord with the movement for the establishment of the larger institution.

The promoters of the movement are awaiting the completion of the work in connection with the Community Chest drive before launching the hospital campaign.

Negro Tubercular Institution Making Urgent Appeal for the Protection of the Life and Health of the Colored Citizens of Texas and the Southwest Which Will Protect the Life and Health of All Races



The First Tubercular Patient Cared for in the Tubercular Unit of the Tyler's Four State Hospital

To the City and County Health Officials, Physicians, Colored and White, Ministers, Teachers and all who come in contact with the colored people: We are appealing to you for your support in helping us to get out of the homes THOUSANDS OF TUBERCULAR COLORED PEOPLE WHO ARE ENDANGERING THE LIFE AND HEALTH OF OTHERS. If you feel that they have tuberculosis, write for examination blanks and application for admission in our hospital, which will be SENT FREE. The best tubercular climate in the South. The tubercular hospital is opened at Kerrville in temporary quarters.

The Tubercular Hospital is located at Kerrville, Texas. The medical treatment will be taken care of by one of the best tubercular physicians in the country. They will be nursed by Registered Colored Nurses and given the best food and clean place to rest and sleep. Write today.

TYLER'S FOUR STATE HOSPITAL AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL, Inc., Rev. J. A. TYLER, D. D. Suot.

Office 1025 East Srockett Street, San Antonio, Texas.

The First and Only Tubercular Hospital in the South for Colored

MAKE A CHRISTMAS OFFERING TO THIS CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

Name

Street Address

City or Town..... State.....

Amount Enclosed.....(\$.....)

Please mention this paper when you write

Work On Hospital In Texas Started Appropriate Exercises Mark Opening of First All-Negro Municipal Hospital on "Juneteenth" Made Possible by Gift of White Philanthropist.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 11.—Actual work on the proposed Negro Hospital began Tuesday. Delay was due to the fact that the city had some difficulty clearing up the title to half of one lot.

The city is donating the land, about two blocks in all; an anonymous person will build the hospital, and the Houston Foundation is working out a maintenance plan.

Houston, Texas, June 26—Laying Luling claims to being the first city in the South to possess such an institution, the Houston Negro Hospital was formally dedicated last Saturday morning with appropriate ceremonies. The identity of the anonymous donor of \$80,000 for the erection of this Negro hospital located at Elgin Avenue and Paige Street, which will be manned and officered by a Colored personnel, with a white advisory board composed of some of the leading citizens of the community, was made known at the dedication. The donor was J. S. Culliman, millionaire oil man of this city, who gave the institution to the Colored people as a memorial to his

son, Lieutenant William Culliman, an officer in the American army during the World War. The city bought the land occupied by the hospital, and it is planned to make this a health center for the Colored residents of Houston. The gift was conditional upon the grounds that the city would furnish the land, equip and maintain the hospital, with an all Negro personnel from surgeon-in-chief down to janitor.

The beautiful and spacious grounds surrounding the building were packed and jammed June-teenth morning, and despite the terrific heat all remained until the dedicatory program had been con-

cluded, and then made a tour of inspection through the new three-story stucco building, which is modern in every detail. George E. B. Peddy, Earle R. Mayfield in the 1922 senatorial race, made the presentation speech, to which Prof. I. M. Terrell, who was appointed superintendent, responded. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Terrell that the hospital has become a reality.

Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe was present and made a brief speech, while music was rendered by the Ninth Pythian regimental brass band, with community singing led by Dr. C. B. Johnson. Judge W. W.

Moore was master of ceremonies and Bishop C. S. Quinn pronounced both the invocation and benediction. Five Colored Houstonians were chosen on the board of directors, viz.: James D. Ryan, W. E. Miller, John W. Hubert, Freeman Everett and C. N. Love, Editor Texas Freeman.

NOTED SURGEON, TEXAS PRODUCT, OPENS HOSPITAL

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill.—A first class hospital and sanitarium has just been opened in this city by Dr. U. G. Dailey, the well known surgeon and specialist. It is declared to be the first of its kind in the United States and completely equipped for diagnostic, surgical, and maternity work. The new patient gets the benefit of examination by specialists, a new departure which is certain to attract wide attention in medical circles.

The sanitarium houses every known appliance for the proper recognition and treatment of diseases. A thoroughly trained medical and nursing staff is in charge of the various departments. Rooms are semi-private, and hospital accommodations are available with luxuries as well as necessities. It is intended that the atmosphere of the institution be as nearly as possible that of a private home.

WHEN WILL HOUSTON NEGRO HOSPITAL OPEN?

Ever since the dedication on June 19, 1926 (more than four months ago) of the \$80,000 unit of the Houston Negro Hospital, the question so repeatedly propounded has been, "When will the new Negro hospital open?"

This interrogation has been fired at The Informer so much that we have admitted our inability to answer it with any degree of correctness or intelligence; for, with the exception of a proposed financial campaign for \$10,000 for an equipment fund, a cloak of secrecy and cloud of mystery seem to characterize the actions of those in charge of this new eleemosynary institution for our people located in the Third Ward.

Even this proposed equipment fund of \$10,000 does not seem to be making any appreciable headway among our people, most of whom contend that they are not going to contribute any money to this hospital under the present system, and as long as a certain so-called race man is a member of the board of directors of this institution!

The colored board of this hospital has selected the names of 100 local men and women, who have been requested to contribute \$100 each for this equipment fund; but it appears that little progress has been made in this venture.

To be perfectly frank and candid, there seems to be stiff and stubborn objection from certain circles against a certain member on the board, who has always taken a hostile and antagonistic attitude against his race; who incessantly and invariably opposes, fights and essays to destroy and defame the best men and women of the race; who has bitterly assailed and attacked any number of local physicians and ministers, and who identifies himself with nothing racial except secret fraternities (and he has even sought to destroy several racial fraternal orders), having denounced the Christian faith and apostatized the church of the Lowly Nazarene!

According to those who hold the key to the present equipment situation well in hand, unless this undesirable and repulsive pseudo-race man is removed from the hospital board, the directors of this institution can hope for very little financial or moral assistance and support from the business and professional members of the race in this city.

It would certainly be a calamity for the race to lose or "mess up" the new hospital project, but the person who recommended and pushed this objectionable man for a position on the hospital board is largely responsible for the present embarrassing and alarming predicament; for he (this hospital official) knew quite well—or he should have known—that "his man" would prove a liability rather than an asset to the hospital and its racial cause; for, if left to the people who must support the hospital and provide the equipment fund, this same board member could not be elected to the office of official dog-catcher in the precinct where he has lived since the early village days of Houston!

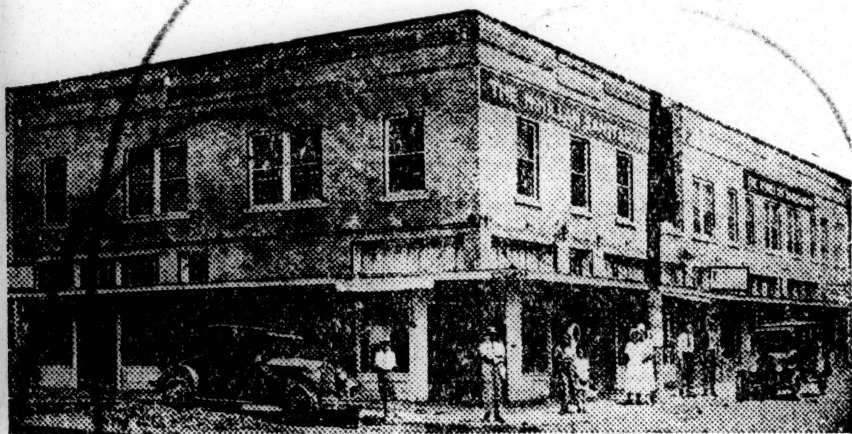
The time has passed when colored citizens are going to swallow gullibly any superimposed leader, especially when said superimposed leader is only racial in color, and has nothing else in common with his own race; seeking every occasion to betray his own racial group for the proverbial "thirty pieces of silver," and to anathematize, scandalize and slander members of his own race who have attained some little standing in the community without paying homage at the shrine of this "sensible" oracle from Mudslingsville!

Some of the members on the board of directors of this hospital are good, fine and respected citizens—too much so to be aligned and allied with a man of the guttersnipe species, whose only claim to fame and notoriety is through a wanton effort and malicious policy of trying to destroy, defame, defeat and despoil the best in his own race and family for purely mercenary reasons and through selfish, ulterior motives.

If the Houston Negro Hospital can survive during its initial days under such a handicap, it will be one of the wonders not only of the African world, but the civilized world!

Just when the Houston Negro Hospital will open and begin to function as its donor, J. S. Cullinan, intended in his wonderful and humanitarian benefaction, The Informer is unable to state, and passes this perplexing and perpetual question on to the colored board of directors. Maybe they can shed some light on this otherwise dark and hidden secret, mystery or puzzle!

It is not the object nor intention of The Informer to pitch a fight on this institution, nor the board members per se, but merely to cite attention to a condition and not a theory that exists here regarding this hospital movement, and to state what this paper believes is the best way out of a nasty and embarrassing situation, and that is to force this anti-Negro "race man" (some human, racial combination) off the board of directors of the Houston Negro Hospital pronto!



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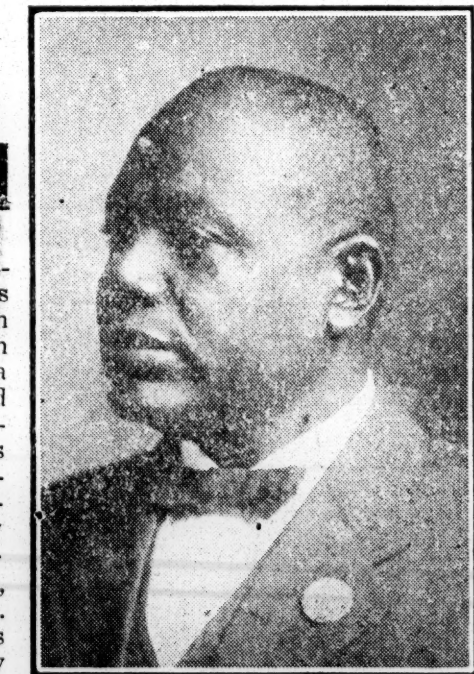
PHONE U-5191

DALLAS, TEXAS

HOUSTON NEGRO HOSPITAL OPENS ON JUNETEENTH

The nineteenth day of June, commonly observed by colored citizens here and in Texas as the day on which they were liberated from American slavery, had a greater meaning and a new significance for the colored residents of this community last Saturday morning. For it was on this occasion that the new \$80,000 three-story stucco building known as Houston Negro Hospital, was formally turned over to the Negroes of Houston and vicinity with flags flying, band playing and the race singing. It was a glorious day for a glorious people, made all the more glorious by a glorious gift from a glorious white philanthropist.

In the presentation speech, a masterly and eloquent epic, George E. B. Peddy, local white attorney and former senatorial candidate against Senator Earle B. Mayfield in 1922, informed his auditors that the gift was from J. S. Cullinan, local millionaire oil man, in honor of his son, Lieutenant John Halm Cullinan, an officer in the American expeditionary



PROF. I. M. TERRELL.

forces in the World War.

On the bronze tablet on the front of the hospital appears the following inscription:

"This building erected A. D. 1926, in memory of Lieutenant John Halm Cullinan, 344th F. A. 90th Division, A. E. F., one of the millions of young Americans

who served in the World War to preserve and perpetuate human liberty without regard to race, creed or color, is dedicated to the American Negro to promote self-help, to inspire good citizenship and for the relief of suffering, sickness and disease amongst them."

The structure, which is fire-proof, is three stories high, is of stucco and tile construction, and occupies a commanding position on two city blocks at Elgin Avenue and Paige Street, Third Ward. The city donated the property and will equip and maintain the institution, according to an agreement entered into by the donor and municipal government.

The entire personnel of the hospital will be Negro, with Negro surgeons, Negro internes and Negro nurses. Members of the colored board of directors: James D. Ryan, W. E. Miller, J. W. Hubert, Freeman Everett and C. N. Love.

The white advisory committee is composed of the following: W. W. Moore, chairman; Mrs. W. L. Clayton, vice chairlady; Dr. J. W. Slaughter, George M. Bailey, Ben Campbell, R. M. Farrar, T. Rieber, Maurice J. Sullivan, Mrs. W. C. Averill, Miss Nina J. Cullinan, Mesdames George L. Noble, Jr., Henry Stude and Randolph Bryan.

Prof. I. M. Terrell, appointed superintendent of the new hospital, which will probably be ready for occupancy during July, responded to the gift upon behalf of the colored race, and he delivered some very timely and appropriate remarks, stressing the gratitude of the race for the gift and predicting that the service the hospital will render would spread throughout the country and other cities will take up the idea and erect similar buildings for the alleviation of human sufferings.

His was a manly and courageous position and his speech was often interrupted with applause from both white and colored auditors. No member of the race in Houston has done as much to secure this eleemosynary institution as has Prof. Terrell, who has served as principal of the I. M. Terrell High School at Ft. Worth, also principal of Prairie View State College and as president of Houston College.

Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe, for the first time since he has been mayor that he has ever graced a Negro occasion with his presence, and Commissioners H. A. Halverton, Allie Anderson and J. H. House were present, the chief magistrate making a brief speech. Invocation and benediction were pronounced by Bishop C. S. Quinn of the Protestant Episcopal

Church. Judge W. W. Moore, the donor's legal representative, served as master of ceremonies, with music being furnished by the 9th Pythian regimental brass band, and community singing led by Dr. C. B. Johnson, local dentist.

Just before the final number on the program, a beautiful little colored girl mounted the rostrum and presented Mrs. J. S. Cullinan, wife of the philanthropist, with a lovely bouquet of flowers, amid volcanic applause by the mammoth crowd of people present at the dedicatory program. At the conclusion of the program, a tour of inspection was made throughout the building, and all left feeling that the race has much to feel proud of during the 61 years of its freedom in Texas.

TO DEDICATE NEGRO HOSPITAL JUNE 19

The Negro hospital, now nearing completion near Ennis and Holman, Third Ward, will be dedicated and turned over to the colored citizens of Houston and Harris County Saturday, June 19, 9 a. m. The dedication program will begin "Juneteenth" morning at 9 o'clock and last about two hours.

Upon this occasion the future policy of the hospital will be announced and the identity of the anonymous donor, who contributed \$75,000 for the erection of the first unit of the hospital-health center, with the proviso that the city purchase the land, equip and maintain the institution for colored citizens, will be made known.

According to plans of the donor, the personnel of the hospital will be colored, with a white advisory committee and a colored board of directors. Much of the credit for this much-needed institution is due Prof. I. M. Terrell, superintendent of Union Hospital and former principal I. M. Terrell High School at Ft. Worth, Prairie View State College and ex-president of Houston College.

With the dedication falling on the race's natal day in this community, it is expected that a monster crowd will be present to witness the dedication exercises. Program is scheduled to get under way at 9 a. m.

HOUSTON TEX POST
MAY 16, 1926

Negro Hospital Will Be Ready by June 15

The new negro hospital now under construction on Holman between Page and Ennis will be completed shortly after June 15 and will be ready for occupancy soon after, according to Don Hall, constructor. The new institution will cost about \$75,000.

HOUSTON'S NEW \$80,000 NEGRO HOSPITAL.

Houston is fortunate to have numbered among its enterprising and progressive citizenry a philanthropist imbued with a humanitarian spirit to help his less fortunate brothers in a substantial and concrete way, and to make possible, through a generous gift, an institution where these unfortunate people can learn and practice the lesson and doctrine of self-help, self-improvability and self-reliability.

Such was the motive that prompted J. S. Cullinan, local millionaire oil man, in donating practically \$80,000 for the construction of the first unit of a Negro hospital and health center, located at Elgin Avenue and Paige Street, in what is known as "deep Third Ward."

The hospital, given in memory of one of the donor's sons, Lieutenant John Halm Cullinan, will have an entire Negro personnel, with a white advisory board; and it is the aim and purpose of the donor that the race be given a real opportunity to prove its ability to man and operate this much-needed institution.

With a population in excess of 50,000 colored citizens, hospital facilities for these people have been sadly and woefully lacking in this community; with the result that many of our people have died premature deaths because they could not get hospital accommodations.

Some years ago a small group of Houston colored surgeons and physicians launched a hospital movement here, and named their institution Union Hospital, since it was an organized effort (union or unity) that brought forth the strictly racial eleemosynary institution.

For some time they rented quarters in what was formerly the "red light" or restricted district, and when a local minister erected a building for a hospital and found that he could not locate men and women to man and run it, a movement was launched by these doctors and the colored citizens of Houston to acquire the latter property and operate it as the Union Hospital.

After Professor I. M. Terrell relinquished the presidency of Houston College, local Baptist institution of learning, he was tendered the superintendency of the Union Hospital, his selection for this post being largely due to his ability to raise money, for the hospital was in dire straits for financial assistance.

Having formed a connection or point of contact with some of the leading white citizens, Prof. Terrell ere long addressed himself to the task of landing some substantial aid for Union Hospital, and in this capacity he wrought quite well.

Not being satisfied with contributions here and there for the hospital as it existed and vainly endeavored to function, the superintendent conceived the idea that there was sufficient philanthropy in Houston for some rich citizen to donate the race such an institution, and he began to work with might and main for that objective, and thus on last Saturday, June 19—the race's natal day in Houston and Texas—the dedicatory exercises of the Houston Negro Hospital were held and the donor formally tendered the \$80,000 building, modern in every detail, to the Negro race.

The race, community and society owe Mr. Cullinan a debt of gratitude that will be difficult to repay; for not only has he helped the Negro race, per se, in the erection of this hospital, but he has also helped and blessed the city and society—for no race is safe as long as sickness plays havoc with another race in the same community; for disease, epidemics and pestilence are no respecters of races.

In this connection, The Informer wishes to thank both the donor and city fathers, the former for donating the building and the latter for purchasing the site and agreeing to equip and maintain this new Negro hospital.

The Negro race of this community, and particularly the professional men and women who will be in charge of the institution, will be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the world that the black man can work together harmoniously and concertedly in a movement of this kind; for if we begin to fuss, bicker and strive for points of vantage, emoluments and preferment and thereby lose sight of the real purpose of the institution and the motive that prompted the donor to give same to the race, we stand in danger of losing much of the ground we have gained here and in Texas during the last six decades.

Neither politics, long residence, denominationalism nor fraternalism should or must enter into this new institution, but men and women should and must be selected for certain positions because of their peculiar fitness, ability, efficiency and proficiency.

With the erection, equipping and operating of the Houston Negro Hospital, this city has the unique distinction of being in a class by itself in this respect, and here's hoping that other cities will emulate the splendid and noteworthy example set by "Heavenly Houston."

Hospitals - 1926

OPEN NEW HOSPITAL IN WEST VIRGINIA

State Institution for Insane and
Boys Home dedicated at Lakin

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va.—

Elaborate ceremonies celebrating the formal opening of the State Colored Hospital for the Insane, Dr. C. G. Nutter, Superintendent, and the Industrial Home for Colored Boys, Captain S. S. Gordon, Superintendent, were held at the boys institution Sunday.

Both of these institutions are located at Lakin, about seven miles north of this place on a farm of about 700 acres owned by the State of West Virginia.

The inaugural address was made by T. G. Nutter, Charleston, former member of the House of Delegates who, while serving in the legislature, introduced the bills which became laws establishing the two institutions.

He said that these institutions are the direct result of the Negroes of the State agreeing upon a definite program and uniting to put it over, but without the Negro members of the legislature it would have been impossible to put over such a comprehensive program in such a short time.

"For ten years West Virginia has led all states of the Union in appropriating funds for the erection and support of institutions under Negro management," Mr. Nutter said. He reviewed the appropriations made for the Insane Asylum, Boys Industrial School, Girls Industrial Home, Deaf and Blind School, Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Orphans' Home and the Old Folks' Home which, during the past six years, aggregated \$3,920,643.05. The speaker closed by urging the heads of the institutions and Negroes generally to conduct the institutions and themselves in such a way as to convince the most skeptical that the State has made a wise investment.

The only other speaker was T. Edward Hill, Charleston, director of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, who in 1919 called the conference of Negroes which worked out and adopted the program the result of which is these great institutions.

RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

OCT 29 1926

\$50,000 Sought to Open Colored Hospital Here

The Sara G. Jones Memorial hospital board last night laid before the council, through the committee on public buildings, properties and utilities, a petition for a \$50,000 appropriation for use in establishing a colored hospital for Richmond.

The committee approved the dedication of an athletic field on Brookland boulevard, between Second avenue and the Richmond-Henrico turnpike, to be known as Hotchkiss field, and the erection of a memorial on it by the Richmond amateur baseball commission to David W. Hotchkiss, Jr., and Floyd B. Chewning, who died during the late baseball season, while playing.

NEWPORT NEWS
VIRGINIA

NOV 15 1926

Colored Hospital Starts Drive to Raise \$3,000 Fund

The Whitaker Memorial hospital (colored) will put on a drive for \$3,000 beginning December 1 to December 15, under the direction of Rev. C. E. Jones, pastor of the Zion Baptist church.

In order to meet past obligations and to keep the institution up to its present standard it has become necessary to raise the sum of \$3,000 to carry on the work.

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
VIRGINIA

DEC 4 1926

COLORED HOSPITAL IS BADLY IN NEED OF FUNDS

The Whittaker Memorial Hospital, colored, has issued an appeal for \$2,000 with which to keep the hospital open, the committee in charge saying that the institution will have to be closed unless the public comes to the rescue. The situation is described as grave and it is requested that contributions immediately be sent to the Riverside hospital or to any of the following officials:

R. T. Stewart, chairman; Dr. W. P. Dickinson, treasurer; Dr. W. T. Jones, secretary, of C. E. Jones, campaign director. This committee today issued the following statement:

"We are appealing to the patriotism of the people of Newport News to help up keep the Whittaker Memorial Hospital in operation. The hospital is in a destitute condition and unless we secure funds at once the institution will fail. Thus we are appealing to all classes and all creeds, white and colored. The institution is a necessity and to close it would be a calamity.

"We are not unmindful of the help which has been given us in the past, but we are badly in need of assistance at this time. The land on which this institution was built was given by one of our city fathers, Mr. West. Every church and church organization in the city, every citizen, is urged to give something."

Hospitals - 1926

West Virginia.

West Virginia Has Negro Insane Asylum

Nestling in the hills of Mason County, W. Va., near the town of Lakin and about midway between the thriving cities of Parkersburg and Huntington, is the State Hospital for Colored Insane, said to be the first and only hospital in the United States established and ^{Amsterdam} ~~run~~ ^{run} by a State for the treatment and care of insane colored people. The building, of brick construction, is located on a beautiful farm of nine hundred acres, which has been under the direct supervision of the State Agricultural Experiment Station during the past summer.

Although the institution was not opened until last February, there are now 205 patients under treatment. It is filled to capacity and there are 50 colored persons in the town of Lakin who should be at the hospital, but cannot be transferred on account of inadequate facilities.

The appointment as superintendent of Dr. C. C. Barnett, colored, of Huntington, by Governor Gore appears to meet the general approval of the medical fraternity, who will closely watch this interesting experiment, the success of which will doubtless lead to the establishment of similar institutions in other southern States where little or no provision is made for the treatment of insane colored persons. Dr. Barnett, who for the past 25 years has practiced medicine at Huntington, W. Va., and who for the past 14 years has conducted the Barnett Hospital in that city, received his medical degree at Howard University.